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WASHINGTON.

What Has Been Done Thus Far on the Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee Hammering Away Slowly on the Funding Bill.

Proceedings in the Union Pacific Injunction Suit Annulled by Congress.

The House Votes a Pension to the Widow of Abraham Lincoln.

Map Statement of the Public Debt.

Decrease During the Month of April, $11,697,793.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Tariff bill made considerable progress to-day, and, as the sessions of to-morrow, Wednesday, and Thursday, are to begin at 11 o'clock, instead of at noon, it is possible, though not probable, that the measure may be half finished in Committee of the Whole by the time the recess commences, Thursday evening. The iron section is about done with, and the rates, as now fixed, are materially lower than in the existing law. Pig iron is reduced from $9 to $6 per ton, and railroad iron from 70 cents to 60 cents per hundred. The highest class of bar iron has been or (?) from $26.00 to $28.40 per ton, and the other reductions run $22.40 to $18.00 per ton. Small iron; but, in then carried on some other forms of the present law. The they stand about as with in this, as well as in other ... has been made Washington, that the Ways and ... from reported in favor of raising the duties ... iron to $1.00 per 100. The language used bill, in the opinion of many members of the House, certainly warranted this conclusion; but some members of the committee say this was not their intention, and, to-day, Mr. Schenck brought in an amendment of the phraseology, so as to make the bill explicit in this regard. The great contest on steel will begin to-morrow. There are seven paragraphs under this head, each one of which will be warmly debated for lower rates than the committee have reported. If a reduction corresponding to that on iron is carried, some of the Pennsylvanians say they are ready to give up the bill. It must further be said that, on the other hand, these reductions are making friends for it among those who at first opposed it strongly.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

One of the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court on Saturday, just before adjournment, is of a good deal more importance than on its face it appears to be. The act of March 12, 1863, requires among other things, that Southern claimants for property, or rather the proceeds held in trust by the Treasury Department, of property captured by, or surrendered to, our army, must prove affirmatively that they were loyal throughout the war, and did not, either directly or indirectly, voluntarily aid the rebellion under the rulings and customs of the Court of Claims. It has, of course, been almost impossible to furnish necessary proof to meet this requirement. The Supreme Court, in deciding the Paddleford case, swept away these restrictive and oppressive rulings, and laid down the principle that the fact of having taken the oath of allegiance under the President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, as soon as the occupation or presence of our forces made it possible to take this oath, must be accepted as proof of loyalty, and operates as a complete restoration of all rights of property. This decision practically decides many cases that have been tried in the Court of Claims.

THE WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

Senator Drake's report from the Committee on Education and Labor, in regard to helping the Wilberforce University, in Ohio, is as follows:

After a careful examination of all the facts in the case, this committee are of opinion that it would be more for the benefit of the colored race in the United States to appropriate a portion of the fund heretofore accumulated for the education of the freedmen, to the support of such an institution as Wilberforce University, than to disseminate it in small sums through numerous schools in the South. In developing Wilberforce University, the colored people have exhibited great energy and ability. It has, evidently, the confidence of colored citizens not only in the Northern States but in the Southern. It is in a condition, with moderate help, to become established on a permanent basis and to exert a beneficent influence by the education of colored teachers to be sent to labor among the colored people of the South. Upon inquiry, the committee find that the fund for the education of the freedmen, now under control of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and they are of opinion that it would be a permanent benefit to the colored race to appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars of this fund for the relief of the Wilberforce University, and they accordingly report herewith a joint resolution to that effect.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The Senate Retrenchment Committee has unanimously reported the bill of ... creating a Department of Law, and it has been placed on the calendar for ... The prospects are that it will pass as soon as reached.

THE FUNDING BILL

was considered to-day by the Ways and Means Committee, and the probabilities are that it will be reported on Thursday, before the House's recess. What shape it will take, no man can yet tell. The committee this morning talked about the bank sections, but took no vote on any proposition. They will not agree with the Senate, but instructions given out from the committee-room indicate a much milder form of compulsion toward the bank interests. The idea of a four and a half per cent bond, with a reduced tax on circulation, embodied in Garfield's bill, finds a good deal of favor, but it is not yet certain that it will be adopted by the committee.

THE STEAMER ASPINWALL.

The owners of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall telegraphed to Havana on Saturday directing her Captain to receive the vessel, and Secretary Fish, to-day, telegraphed Consul General Biddle to deliver her to the Captain, so that she is finally out of the hands of the Spanish authorities, and in possession of her proprietors. The volunteers at Havana having shown a disposition to make trouble about her surrender, the Secretary of the Navy ordered Admiral Poor, this afternoon, to take her under the protection of the guns of the Sangus while she is preparing again for sea.

PENSION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

The House has at last done what the good name of the country demanded should have been done long ago, viz., passed a bill putting the name of Mrs. Lincoln on the roll for a pension of three thousand dollars annually. Mr. Judd drew up the measure, and got Mr. Dickey to introduce it, because Pennsylvania, and not Illinois, had command of the floor. There has been considerable talk about this matter in the Senate, and the bill will be opposed there, though it does not seem as if it could be defeated.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

The Senate went on with the calendar again to-day, and continued its good though late habit of working rather than talking. It will be proceeded with to-morrow, and in the course of the afternoon the army bill will be reached. Senator Wilson will ask to have it considered at once without any useless speeches, as the health of his wife will probably oblige him to go north next week.

THE COLOR QUESTION AMONG THE DOCTORS.

The Committee on Credentials of the American Medical Association met this evening, and determined to throw out all delegates from societies granting memberships and right of consultation to colored physicians. The delegates from this district subsequently met, with some of those from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, and one or two other States, and resolved to support the minority report of the Committee on Credentials, which recognizes the rights of all regularly-educated physicians without regard to color. There is a promise, therefore, of a big fight in the association when it meets to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Major Powell, of Colorado Canyon fame, lectured before the Illinois Republican Association this evening. Senator Trumbull presided, and introduced him to the audience, among whom were Vice President Colfax and wife. The lecture was illustrated with maps and charts, and the large audience present found it very interesting.

[To the Associated Press.]

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following is the debt statement for May:

[illegible]

THE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of Medical Colleges appointed a committee to take the necessary action for the formation of a permanent association for improvement in medical education. The committee are Professors T. M. Davis, of Illinois; Samuel Logan, New Orleans; A. Hammer, St. Louis; T. Parvin, Louisville; S. D. Gross, Philadelphia; G. K. Blackman, Cincinnati; J. C. Shattuck, Boston; A. Post, New York. The convention adjourned sine die. The annual session of the American Medical Association commences to-morrow. The delegates number over 300, and compose the most eminent medical men of the United States. In the evening the assembly will pay their respects to the President and Mrs. Grant.

The Committee on Credentials of the American Medical Association of the United States refused, at a ... meeting to-night, to receive the credentials of delegates from the National Medical Society, the new organization of the District, ... and the Alumni Associations of the Medical Department of Georgetown College. The reason assigned is, their consultation with colored physicians, notwithstanding they have been regularly graduated. All the white physicians, as well as three colored, in those organizations are ruled out.

OKLAHOMA.

The Committee on Territories in the Senate has submitted a report, organizing the Territory of Oklahoma, consolidating the Indian tribes under a Territorial Government.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

The opinion of the United States Naval Court, at Yokohama, on the loss of the Oneida, was forwarded to Congress, to-day, by the Navy Department. After giving a full synopsis of the evidence, the Court say the cause of the collision is altogether entirely due to the Bombay, whose commanding officer is to blame beyond excuse. Again, the conduct of the Bombay after the collision, in passing out of sight, in not communicating with the Oneida, and disregarding her signals and guns, is so guilty and blamable, that this Court can only speak of it as unparalleled in cruelty.

THE AMNESTY BUSINESS.

Not less than ... amnesty oaths have been taken under the proclamations respectively of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The Indian Peace Commission meet in Washington to-morrow, to arrange for returning to the Indian country with a view of quieting the troubles.

TERRITORIAL LAWS ANNULLED.

The Senate to-day passed a bill annulling the Territorial laws of Wyoming, under which the present courts of the Territory assume jurisdiction to appoint a Receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad in the suit of Jas. W. Davis for ties furnished the road. This action was in consequence of information from Cheyenne, that Judge Howe proposes to order a Receiver unless the company pay the sum demanded, or deposit in court $3,000,000 as security for any judgment Davis may render. The company won't make the deposit, claiming that they do not owe Davis, and if they did, such proceedings would not be legal till judgment was first obtained in the usual form, and have given orders to stop the running of the road if the Court shall try to put a Receiver in possession.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

PETITIONS, ETC., REPORTED ON ADVERSELY.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely upon the following subjects, the further consideration of which was indefinitely postponed: Petitions of retired army officers, praying to be allowed full salaries; memorial by the Universal Peace Society against the increase of the number of cadets in the Military Academy; joint resolutions for the better protection of the frontier of Texas; petitions for abolishing the Military Academy.

THE RAWLINS TESTIMONIAL.

He also reported favorably the House joint resolution for pay of one year's salary for the benefit of the family of the late General Rawlins. Placed on the calendar.

MORE ADVERSE REPORTS.

The Committee on Claims and Pensions reported adversely to numerous applications for relief.

LAND PATENT AWARDED.

Mr. ROSS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to the Indiana yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, for certain lands in the Shawnee reservation. Passed.

THE PATENT LAWS.

Mr. MORRILL, of N. H., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Patents to inquire into the expediency of amending the patent laws so that the full use of every patent hereafter issued be retained for the use of the United States in all departments.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HOWE—Extending the time for constructing a railroad from St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior.

By Mr. POOL—To enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ROSS—To reimburse Kansas for equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The calendar was proceeded with, the first bill being to pay loyal citizens in the late rebel States for taking the census in the year 1860.

Mr. SUMNER insisted upon an amendment requiring each claimant to take the iron-clad oath.

After discussion, the bill was laid aside.

THE RAILROAD BILLS PASSED.

The bill to make up deficiencies in land grants to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oregon, and the bill granting lands and right of way in Missouri and Arkansas to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line along, or near, the thirty-sixth parallel, from the Mississippi to the ... were passed.

TEXAS ... BILL.

The House bill extending thirty days the time within which persons elected to office in Texas ... the oath of office was amended and passed.

JUDICIAL.

The bill to ... the number of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts and establish the boundaries of judicial circuits was postponed indefinitely.

THE ONEIDA RELIEF.

The bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the United States steamer Oneida, giving them twelve months' pay, was amended so as to give twelve commission and corresponding increase of pay to officers who by their absence were not examined with their classes, but had since been confirmed by the Senate (in several cases confirmed after their death), and passed.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

Also, House bill extending the time for completing the military road from Copper Harbor to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and the bill relative to certain unsold lands in the counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. STEVENSON—To authorize citizens of the United States to accept diplomatic service from foreign governments.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To incorporate the American Union Academy of Literature, Science, and Art.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP—Reciting that the government has had to pay $4,887,590 interest on bonds of the Pacific Railroad Companies, which these companies should have paid, and that the government had also paid those companies $1,364,674 for transportation of troops and freight, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to retain hereafter all moneys that may be due by the government to such companies as indemnity for interest on railroad bonds paid by the government.

By Mr. MORGAN—To repeal the proviso of the 4th Section of the act of July 27, 1868, which limits applications for pensions to five years from the origin of the cause of the pension.

By Mr. ROGERS—To remove all political disabilities.

By Mr. STRICKLAND—Providing additional terms of the United States Court in Michigan.

By Mr. SMITH, (Iowa)—Amendatory of the act extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—Granting land to Wisconsin for railroad from Augusta via Chippewa Falls to Superior City, Lake Superior.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—To amend the act granting lands to Kansas for railroad purposes.

PENSION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. DICKEY introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place the name of the widow of Abraham Lincoln on the pension roll, and pay her a pension of $3,000 per annum. Under the operation of the previous question the bill passed—yeas, 111; nays, 61.

THE FENIAN GALLAGHER.

Mr. BIRD offered a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the British or Canadian authorities for the pardon of John Gallagher, captured with the Fenians and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Adopted.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. CALKIN offered a resolution declaring it to be the sentiment of the American people that immediate reparation be made by the Government of Great Britain for the destruction of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States by the Alabama and other steamers of like kind, and requesting the President to press the Alabama claims to immediate settlement, so that citizens be promptly paid for their loss, and the nation's honor maintained.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DECORATION DAY.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution, declaring that the 30th of May being the day appointed for the decoration of soldiers' graves who died in defence of the Union, a public holiday be forever observed as such by the people of the United States. Passed without a division.

NEW RULE.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution giving the Committee of the Whole authority to stop debate on any part of the Tariff bill. Adopted.

BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. NIBLACK introduced a joint resolution for the payment of bounty to all soldiers who were mustered into the service under the President's proclamation of the 30th of May, 1861. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into Committee on the Tariff Bill. The paragraph as to telegraph cables was amended to read: "On all insulated telegraphic or electric cables for submarine purposes, and on all telegraph wires, 40 per cent ad valorem."

The next paragraph is for taxing hair pins made of iron wire, 50 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. HOAR moved to insert the following: "On machine card, clothing and hand cards, whether iron, steel, or brass wire, stuck in leather, cloth, rubber, or paper, however manufactured, 50 per cent ad valorem."

Agreed to.

The succeeding paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, amended to read: "On iron of any size or description, not otherwise provided for, 1 cent per pound, &c."

The paragraph referring to chains was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, struck out.

The next paragraph, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, was amended to read: "On wrought iron washers, nuts, bolts, or rivets, wholly or partially finished, of all descriptions, punched or unpunched, 2½ cents per pound."

Mr. SHENCK moved to insert an additional paragraph: "On wrought iron hinges, weighing not more than twenty pounds to the dozen pairs, 25 per cent ad valorem in addition to the present duty." Agreed to.

The other paragraph, imposing the duty of three cents per pound on wrought iron, welded pipes, tubes and flues of all descriptions, was not amended.

The paragraph, imposing a duty of two and a half cents per pound on tinned iron, known as tinned plates or tin plates, galvanized, &c., was struck out.

The paragraph, taxing horse and mule shoes, was, on motion of Mr. Cox, struck out.

The paragraph imposing duty on all screws of iron, not otherwise provided for, and screws of any other metal than iron, of 40 per cent, was made to read 35 per cent—by 65 to 52; and then, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on iron screws as under the present law.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike out the next paragraph as to vessels, cast iron, &c.

Without disposing of the motion, the committee rose, having progressed as far as page 18 of the bill.

ADJOURNED.

The House, at 5:30, adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WISCONSIN.

Mysterious Death—Court Matters—Prayers for Rain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 2.—Yesterday the body of an old man named Hallihan, whose wife and children lived apart from him, was found in the house, where he lived alone, dead in his bed, his nails clenched in his hands, and blood oozing from his mouth. It is believed that his death was caused by apoplexy, and that he had been dead since Friday.

The Supreme Court met to-day, announced a number of decisions, and adjourned for the term.

Yesterday and to-day were very warm. The mercury was as high as 88 above zero in the shade.

There were prayers in some of the churches, yesterday, for rain.

Probable Fatal Runaway at La Crosse—The Sheriff Nearly Killed.

LACROSSE, May 2.—Yesterday morning, while driving his horse near the corner of Second and Pearl streets, Sheriff Henry Salburg was, in consequence of his horse becoming unmanageable, thrown violently from his carriage, and it is feared, he is fatally injured. Late Deputy Sheriff E. Pailey, who was with him, was also thrown out of the carriage, but fortunately escaped unhurt.

A Protection Fizzle in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—The protectionists' meeting here this evening was a complete fizzle, only about thirty being present, and one-half of them were free traders. Levi Blossom, of the Northwestern Iron Company, was called to the chair, and J. J. Hagerman, of the Milwaukee Iron Company, was elected Secretary. The meeting adjourned in disgust, without doing any business of importance.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Valuable Planing and Lumber Mill at Des Moines—Workshops of the Wisconsin State Prison Burned—Fires Elsewhere.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, May 2.—This city was visited by a destructive fire, beginning at 10 a. m., which destroyed Gilchrist's planing mill and lumber yard, the Evangelical Church, and ten or twelve small private residences. The Gilchrist Bros.' loss will amount to $50,000, if not $60,000. Their mill was the finest in the equipments of any in the State. The fire originated by the side of the coal stock in the engine room of the mill. From ... the flames spread to some shavings near by, and before the hands in the upper stories knew it all the upper part of the mill was in flames, so rapidly did the fire spread that the workmen were compelled to jump from the upper windows to escape, two or three of them breaking their legs. Nothing was saved. The loss is completely on the Gilchrists, as they had no insurance at all. The other buildings destroyed are estimated to have been worth $50,000, making the total loss $100,000. There was no insurance on any of them. It was only by the most energetic exertions of firemen and citizens that the fire was prevented from destroying the Laclede Mills. The loss occasioned by the disaster is serious, not only to the owners, but to the city, as the mill was very large and of help very necessary in the rush of improvements now going on in Des Moines and this section of the State.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—About 11 o'clock this morning our citizens were startled by a rumor that the State Prison was on fire. ... were immediately sent for particulars, as the people expected a general stampede of prisoners, but the flames were confined to the shops, which were all consumed, except the blacksmith shop. Loss ...

Another Fire. Peoria, May 2.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the vinegar factory of A. Pohlar & Co., Water street. Notwithstanding the water works, the stock was totally destroyed by fire and water. The loss is estimated at various figures. Insured in the Merchants' and Equitable, Chicago, $3,000 each. The building was owned by W. R. Ogden, of Chicago, and insured for $5,000 in the North American. The origin of the fire is regarded as rather suspicious.

DETROIT, May 2.—A fire in Lapeer, early Saturday morning, destroyed Hart's block of seven stores, and neighboring buildings. Loss over $70,000.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

Another Mass of Rebutting Testimony Brought Forward by the Prosecution.

Important Testimony of Mrs. Runkle.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The testimony in the McFarland case, to-day, is considered very damaging to the prisoner, as it overthrows the claims set up by the defence in regard to McFarland's sobriety and kindness, and his opposition to his wife going on the stage. Mrs. Runkle's testimony was the most important that was offered, and has exposed several falsehoods of the defence, and papers that sustain the assassination. Horace Greeley's card has been much discussed, as it was given in all the morning papers, and very widely circulated. It is throwing new light on the case, and will probably be followed by editorials in the Tribune, which has evidently determined to break the silence it has so long maintained. The Commercial Advertiser assails Mr. Greeley for publishing the card, and will be joined by one or two morning papers to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

FURTHER REBUTTING TESTIMONY ON THE PART OF THE PROSECUTION.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The court-room was crowded this morning.

Luther Horton, ex-Deputy Marshal, testified that he found McFarland in Broadway, intoxicated, in 1866. Took him home.

James Gamble, a resident of Woodside, saw the prisoner at Woodside a week before the shooting. The prisoner told his family troubles, and said he would shoot Richardson on sight.

Mr. Kyerson, of Woodside, testified that shortly before the shooting, McFarland inquired of him where Richardson lived. Noticed no excitement or irrational talk on the part of the prisoner.

The cross-examination of these witnesses elicited nothing important.

A. Merriam, a Brooklyn lawyer, testified that he had a long conversation with the prisoner two days before the shooting. Noticed no excitement.

Judge Davis here said it was proved that the Greeley property was attached in 1866, and that since that time the property remains. The defence claimed that Mrs. McFarland had remained with her husband till he became poor, and then left him. This is not true. She remained with him years after he became poor.

Mark M. Pomeroy, the next witness, swore that he formed the prisoner's acquaintance in 1868. The prisoner came to him and asked the witness to purchase several letters from him and publish them in the Democrat. He said the letters contained a full description of the debauchery of his wife by Richardson. Said Greeley and the Tribune people were running a Free Love establishment, and that witness could make a sensation by publishing them, and get even with Greeley for his conduct toward the witness in the political arena. McFarland charged a hundred dollars for the letter. I refused. The prisoner persisted, saying it would enlarge the circulation of the Democrat. Never saw him before.

To Mr. Graham: McFarland did not look like a temperance lecturer in September, 1869.

James W. Schermerhorn, editor of the American Educational Monthly, testified that he published McFarland's manuscript in March, 1869, and gave him $25 for it. On the 9th of January McFarland called at my office. He seemed to me to be perfectly rational.

To Mr. Graham: The prisoner called on me first early in January—on the 9th of January. He told me he wrote it himself, and wanted to sell the manuscript. He did not say when it was written. It was relative to a public school forty years ago, and said that it was a bona fide description of things as they then were.

A recess was then taken.

After the recess Joel B. Erhardt testified. Was Provost Marshal from the commencement of the war till its close. Never saw him (the prisoner) under the influence of liquor. Met him in Brooklyn two or three weeks after the first shooting. He said he wished to show him the intercepted letter. Said he did not shoot Richardson because he thought his wife was unchaste, but because he thought Richardson had done wrong to him. He said he came to have the testify in the proceeding in Boston that I had never seen him drunk, and I did so. He said if Richardson had anything more to do with his wife till she was divorced he would find he was in a perilous path.

To Mr. Graham: Am certain he told me he had sued Richardson for seducing his wife. He was very nervous and excited. I do not think he was irrational. His movements were excited. He kept twisting about in the chair. He generally did it at his office, and read the intercepted letter. Was calm while reading, but became excited after. A coolness existed from that time on McF.'s part, not on witness'. Never saw him since.

John Bickers testified. He was in the Provost Marshal's office and saw McFarland drunk.

John Stout testified. Knew prisoner. He told me certain parties had interested themselves ... Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair. Said he would never allow Richardson to live with his wife.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. RUNKLE.

Mrs. Runkle testified: I reside in the city. Was formerly Mrs. Calhoun. Knew prisoner and Mrs. McFarland. First knew them in January, 1866. Met them at an evening party at the house of a friend. Saw Mr. McFarland often. Seldom saw her at my own house, generally at No. 72 Clinton place. The McFarlands had several residences during my acquaintance with them. Was in correspondence with Mrs. McFarland while in the White Mountains. I presume I wrote those letters produced in the trial. I did not read them. I think this letter (one given her by Judge Davies, dated June, 1867) was the first I wrote her.

Before going to the White Mountains what had been the subject of conversation between you?

Objected to by Mr. Graham.

Prior to her going to the White Mountains had she been in the habit of giving readings.

Mr. Graham. I object.

After argument the Recorder said the prosecution had the right to show that there was no conspiracy in regard to Mrs. McFarland's going on the stage.

Witness. I attended a reading by her in April, 1866, at Steinway Hall, before she went to the White Mountains. I know that many of my friends and myself took tickets and paid for them.

Mr. Graham objected to showing that McFarland could not support his wife by this means.

Judge Davis offered to show that McFarland received the bulk of the proceedings of this reading.

Witness. Before going to the White Mountains Mrs. McFarland and I conversed in relation to going on the stage. The first letter in which it was spoken about was June 20, 1869. Have no idea how many letters I wrote her.

Judge Davis desired witness to read the letter and see if she could tell in what month it was written.

It was written in the winter of 1868.

Judge Davis. Read that letter and say what the word "J. R. Y." is.

Mr. Graham objected, but the question was allowed.

Witness. The word is "you." McFarland came with me to Mrs. Sinclair's to get a dress from her, which she was going to lend Mrs. McFarland to enable her to appear on the stage without going to the expense of buying one. He (McFarland) commented on the dress, and suggested some improvements. He said he had great confidence in her success; he had trained her, and he thought himself the best teacher she could have. I went to her house, 72 Amity street. The room Mrs. McFarland was in was hot and smoky. He came in drunk. He spoke gruffly and rudely to me. I started to go out, but before I left he turned on her and said, "You must not have your friends here in my absence." I was so frightened that I did not know whether to stay or leave. I heard loud talk after I left the room. Remained outside. I then went to the outer door and rung, and sent a servant for Mrs. McFarland. She did not come home with me that night. She was writing a while in No. 72 Amity street for the Independent and Riverside Magazine.

Judge Davis here offered to read a letter from Mrs. McFarland to Mrs. Calhoun, telling her of the trouble which she had endured, and in justice to this witness who is charged with being worse than the vilest strumpet and prostitute, namely, a procuress and a panderer. It is wrong that this should be kept from the public, or that this woman and Mrs. Sinclair, who have been paraded in the press, should not have some means of proving her conduct was only a piece of pure charity and kindliness towards an unfortunate woman. Courts of justice are justly a scorn in the land, unless such a thing be allowed, to show how the acts really are, and to vindicate the character of a pure woman.

Mr. Graham. Do you call on me for a reply?

The Recorder. No, Mr. Graham.

To Judge Davis. I should be very glad to allow you to read this letter, but it is impossible to allow a wife to testify against her husband, and, therefore, I can't allow the letter to be read.

Witness. While in Washington I received a letter from Mrs. McFarland, to which this is a reply.

Mr. Davis again said he thought the letter should be in evidence to fully explain the answer.

The Recorder. I don't see how I can admit it.

Witness. I returned home about the 11th or 12th of March. Saw Mrs. McFarland. She was then performing at Winter Garden. Did not know of any improper conduct between Mrs. McFarland and Richardson. Never knew of any purpose to bring them together.

Did you have any such intention?

Mr. Graham objected on the ground that it was making the prosecution a private concern, and depriving it of its public character.

The Recorder. I allow the question.

Witness. Never. I wished simply to enable her to earn her board.

To Graham: I have not disbursed any money for the purposes of this prosecution. I don't know that Mr. Runkle has. Don't know the washer-woman, Mrs. Cormack. I never was within this park (City Hall Park) for a year, till to-day. Never saw Mrs. McFarland since December 3, but once on Broadway. I beg your pardon, I met her, also, last Monday, in Jersey City, by accident. She was at my father's house. She never remains for any length of time. Mr. Richardson lived at No. 72 Clinton place, from May, 1866, and John Russell Young came in the fall of the same year. They left about the 1st of May, 1867. I first saw Mrs. McFarland at an evening party at Mrs. Sinclair's. Richardson may have accompanied me. I was living at the time on Nineteenth street, with my mother. Richardson lived for awhile at my mother's. He was a widower. Mrs. Mason did not apply to me for a character for McFarland. Did not say that McFarland was down now, but that my husband would get him a situation. I have already stated that he was satisfied that she should go on the stage, and was delighted at her success. This was a week before Mrs. McFarland appeared in "Romeo and Juliet." The first time I saw her after coming from the White Mountains, in October, she was in McDougall street. She was writing a child's story, sick in bed, and said she was afraid she would not be able to fulfil her engagement. Mrs. McFarland said she should be ready to forfeit her engagement. The first character she appeared in was "The Prayer Queen," in Hamlet. The next was "Lady Capulet," and "Nerissa" in the "Merchant of Venice." Do not know that McFarland was so enraptured with her that he did not dare oppose her for fear she would do as she pleased without his consent. McFarland was fond of his wife, in his own way. Never asked Richardson to visit her. ... in consideration to him. ... The passage in the intercepted letter referring to his feelings about public opinion is very unlike his sentiments.

Mr. Graham here read a part of the intercepted letter, and asked the witness if she ever knew Richardson had ever used such terms towards a woman.

Witness. I did not, and do not, subscribe to them according to the interpretation you put on them. I think it makes a moral difference if a woman is formally separated. My first husband died in May, 1867, and I was married to my present husband in ... I was sure that Mrs. McFarland and another lady called at Amity street, and that for the purpose of getting into Richardson's room. ... McFarland represented that she would stay at ... the betrothed of Richardson ...

The court then adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention.

Work on the Revenue Article.

Another Fight Over the Illinois Central Railroad Tax.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS IN THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, May 2.—The members of the convention went at their work this morning with a seeming determination to put it through with railroad speed, but the day closed with very little accomplished. The first thing done was to pass a new rule, that no member should be allowed to speak more than five minutes, nor more than once upon any subject.

THE REVENUE ARTICLE.

After the disposition of some formal business the report of the Committee of the Whole, on the revenue, was taken up, for the purpose of concurring with that committee in its amendments. This formality was completed in a short time, and the report was then taken up for final adoption, and here the old fight, which occupied the Committee of the Whole for several days, was renewed with increased vigor. It took an hour and a half to dispose of the first section. This section, it should be remembered, is the substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole in lieu of the first section reported by the standing committee. This section, as it stands, is satisfactory to all parties, with the exception of the last clause, which is as follows: "And all moneys derived from said company after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State Government, and for no other purposes whatever," and the entire fight was on the above clause. Of course the delegates from the thirty-seven counties through which the Illinois Central Railroad passes, were all uncompromisingly hostile to the clause, while the members from the sixty-five other counties urged it with undivided strength. The latter finally triumphed, and the section remained as reported. There was a pretty lively contest on the fourth section, which exempts States, counties and municipal corporations and such property as may be necessary for school, religious, charitable, and State and county agricultural and horticultural fair purposes from taxation, but it was finally carried through as it came from the committee. To the sixth section, which provides for the right of redemption of sales of real estate for the nonpayment of taxes, Mr. Medill got in an important amendment, which will be disliked by dealers in tax titles. It provides that the penalties for delinquency in the payment of taxes should not exceed 25 per cent per annum. This cuts down the profits of that class of real estate operators 75 per cent. A movement, which for a time was successful, was made to restore the tenth section of the original report, which had been stricken out in Committee of the Whole. The section is as follows:

"All appropriations of the State revenue shall be from the revenue fund in general contained in the State Treasury, and no appropriation of the tax collected or to be collected from any locality or district, or any designated property or source of revenue shall ever be obtained."

The vote was taken on its restoration and declared a tie—34 to 34. The President gave the casting vote in its favor, and it was declared adopted. This section, it will be perceived, is a blow at the tax-stealing law of 1869, and its adoption created an excitement among the delegates who favored that law. They have a majority of the convention, but were, at this time, caught napping. Messengers were quietly despatched for several members who were not in the hall at the time, and two or three were brought in. Then Mr. Abbott, a quiet, respectable old gentleman, arose and moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the section was adopted. The reconsideration was carried by two or three majority, and the section stricken out. Several additional sections were presented, and voted down. Here it looked as if the report had been completed and ready to be sent to the Committee on Revision and Adjustment; but that was not to be its fate. At that hour the enemies of the first section were not satisfied with the result, and Mr. Turner moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Section 1 was adopted. The vote was reconsidered. Mr. Gamble moved an addition to the section that three-quarters of one per cent of the fund received by the State from the Illinois Central Railroad be paid back to the counties through which the road passes. This proposition received the encouragement of only fifteen votes. Mr. Tincher moved to strike out the obnoxious clause at the end of the section, as given above. This was again voted down. Finally Judge Bryan moved that the section be sent to the Committee on Revenue, with instructions to submit it separately, to a vote of the people. This was carried, and the balance of the report was sent to the Finance Committee, and the convention adjourned. The report will come up again to-morrow morning, and probably the whole ground will have to be fought over again. The disposition by the convention of the first section is in no way satisfactory to the members representing the counties through which the road passed. In fact, it could scarcely be presented to them in a less attractive shape. The part of the section most offensive to them is to be submitted to a vote of the people with the first part of the section, which is entirely satisfactory to every member of the convention, and they are this compelled to swallow what they most dislike for the sake of getting what they desire, or reject the whole. It is very evident that the enemies of the counties which seek to shut out all provisions in the new constitution which will prevent their eventually obtaining a rebatement of a certain amount of taxes collected from those counties, have had everything their own way to-day. What to-morrow will develop remains to be seen.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution, this morning, that the convention adjourn sine die on Thursday, the 19th inst. The resolution, without action, was sent to the Schedule Committee. It is, therefore, evident that the members do not yet feel willing to decide when the final adjournment shall take place. Unless they make better progress than today, it is safe to predict that the time for adjournment will be away beyond that named in the resolution.

BILL OF RIGHTS—A CORRECTION.

The fifteenth section of the Bill of Rights was not adopted by the convention in exactly the language in which it was printed in the Chicago papers. The amendment offered by Judge Underwood, which read "Nor shall deductions be made of benefits the owner receives in common with adjacent land-owners," after being adopted, led to a long controversy on a motion to reconsider. It was objected that it was obscure, and might be construed to prevent deductions for benefits on account of public improvements. The section was finally recommitted to the Bill of Rights Committee, who reported it back with the amendment stricken out. It then passed by a nearly unanimous vote. As adopted it reads as follows:

SEC. 15. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a Court of Record, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without the consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

RAILROAD DIRECTORS APPOINTED.

Under the provisions of Section 8 of an act entitled "An act to fund and provide for paying the railroad debts of counties, townships, cities, and towns," in force April 16, 1869, the Governor, to-day, appointed and commissioned the following persons as members of the Board of Directors of the Springfield, Ill., Southeastern Railroad Company, viz.: James Carroll, of Gallatin County; William H. Robinson, of Wayne County; William H. Hanna, of Clay County; John W. Priest, of Sangamon County.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

The custodian of the United States Court House and Post Office in this city has been notified that the $12,000 appropriated to finish the building and sidewalks around the same is at once to this city.

RAILROAD CONTRACT.

The contract between the Directors of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company and the Directors of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad Company for the building of the extension of the latter road from Decatur to Chicago by the Directors of the first-named company, was to-day finally consummated, and the work will be commenced immediately and pushed to an early completion.

CATHOLIC CONFIRMATION.

The holy rite of confirmation, under the auspices of the Roman Church, was administered yesterday by the Right Rev. Father Baltes, Bishop of Alton. This is the first time for a number of years that the Roman Catholics of this city have had an opportunity to receive this rite. The class was composed of over six hundred adults and children.

MILITARY REUNION.

Governor Palmer has issued a circular letter to all his old comrades of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, calling their attention to a reunion of that regiment at Jacksonville, on the 25th of this month, and inviting every one who belonged to the regiment to be present if possible. A pleasant and interesting time is expected.

DECORATION DAY.

The decorating of the graves of our fallen soldiers will be observed with more than usual ceremony this year. The 30th day of May is kept upon as the time, and ex-Governor Oglesby will deliver the oration on the occasion.

TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Attorney General Bushnell, who has been diligently looking up the law and authorities for some days, in order to decide the many and varied points referred to him by the Governor regarding the statutes, tenure, duty, and obligations of persons elected to the office of Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate has closed his labors, and, after a full conference with the Governor, has decided: First, Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates hold their office for the full term of four years, if elected at the commencement of the regular quadrennial term of those offices, but, if not then elected, they only hold until the expiration of the regular quadrennial term. Second, every person elected or re-elected must qualify, as the law directs, within twenty days after the election, or else the office shall be declared vacant by the County Clerk, who shall immediately call another and special election to fill said vacancy. Third, all Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates must be commissioned by the Governor when elected and qualified, and where re-elected must be recommissioned. Fourth, the same person cannot hold the office of Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate at the same time. But, while holding the office of Justice of the Peace, he may be elected Police Magistrate, and then vacate the first office when he is qualified as Police Magistrate. This rule also applies to all persons holding the office of Police Magistrate, and so elected, and qualifies as a Justice of the Peace. Fifth, all Justices of the Peace, acting as such in the counties without township organization, hold their office for the term of four years, notwithstanding such counties should adopt township organization and elect new Justices of the Peace under said organization before said term has expired. Sixth, Justices of the Peace ... jurisdiction in any part of the county. There are other points decided, but the above covers the majority of the questions under consideration. I believe it is the intention of the Governor to embody all of these decisions of the Attorney General in pamphlet form, which will be sent out for the information of all parties interested.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, May 2.

The convention reassembled at 9 o'clock.

FIVE-MINUTE SPEECHES.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution that hereafter no member be allowed to speak more than five minutes, nor more than one time on any one subject. Adopted.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, offered a resolution that the constitution be submitted to a vote of the people on the first Saturday of August. Referred to the Committee on Schedule.

Mr. WAGNER offered a resolution that this convention adjourn sine die on Thursday, the 12th instant. Referred to the same committee.

THE REVENUE ARTICLE.

The report of the Committee of the Whole on the Revenue article was taken up, the question being on concurring in in the amendments made by that committee. The three sections introduced by Mr. Anderson were considered with the report.

The substitute of the Committee of the Whole for the first section of the original report was taken up.

Mr. GOODELL offered an amendment that nothing in this section should be construed to prevent the repayment to the counties through which the Illinois Central Railway passes a fair share of the State taxes collected thereupon. He read a speech of considerable length in favor of his amendment. Lost—14 to 58.

Mr. GAMBLE offered an amendment to insert after the words "State Government," "and 1 per cent shall be distributed to counties on the line of said road." ...

The first section as reported by the Committee of the Whole was concurred in—33 to 34.

The amendments to Section 2 were considered.

A motion was made to strike out the words "Owners of dogs," in this section. Adopted.

The amendments to Section 3 were concurred in.

The amendments to Section 4 were considered.

A motion was made to amend the amendment of the Committee of the Whole by inserting the words "State and county" before the words "Agricultural and Horticultural Societies."

Mr. BROWNING moved to amend by making the sentence read: "And such other property as may be owned and used exclusively by State or county or other agricultural and horticultural societies."

The amendments were laid on the table.

The convention concurred in the amendments of the Committee of the Whole. The amendments to the 5th section were concurred in.

The action of the Committee of the Whole in striking out the 7th section was concurred in.

The action of the Committee of the Whole in striking out the 10th section was considered and not concurred in.

This completed action on the amendments. The convention then took up the report for final action, the question being on the first section. It was adopted as follows:

SECTION 1. No contract, obligation or liability whatever of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to pay any money into the State Treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved February 10, 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any way diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority, and all moneys derived from said company after the payment of the State debt shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State Government, and for no other purpose whatever.

Section 2 was taken up.

Mr. CHURCH moved to insert the words "on corporations" in the ninth line, after the word "persons." Adopted.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to insert in the second line, after the word "tax," the words "not exceeding 25 cents on $100."

Mr. CHURCH moved to refer the section and amendment to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report on the amendment. Carried.

Section 3 was adopted, as follows:

SECTION 3. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the General Assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

Section 4 was considered.

Mr. CODY moved to insert after the word "personal," in the second line, the words, "and used for public highways other than railroads." Adopted.

The section was then adopted as follows:

SECTION 4. The property of the State, counties, and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and land used for public highways other than railways, not used by private corporations, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery, and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation, but such exemption shall be only by general law.

Section 5 was taken up.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to add the following to the section: "And such sales shall not be made oftener than once in each year, and only at such time as shall be fixed by general law."

The amendment was adopted. The section was adopted as follows:

SECTION 5. The General Assembly shall provide in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes, or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes. That a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record, and such sales shall not be made oftener than once in each year, and only at such time as shall be fixed by general law.

Section 6 was taken up.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to strike out the word "two" in the third line, and insert "four," so that it would read "for a period of not less than four years from said sales thereof."

Mr. BUXTON moved to further amend by striking out "four" and inserting "three." Lost.

The question was divided, but before the vote was taken, the convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE REVENUE ARTICLE.

The convention reassembled. A vote was taken on striking the word "two" from line three of Section 6, and inserting "four," and it was lost—20 to 38.

Mr. MEDILL moved to amend by inserting after the word "thereof," in the fourth line, the words "and the penalties for delinquency in the payment of taxes shall not exceed 25 per cent a year." He said he thought the more important than an extension of time. The present rate of 100 per cent was exorbitant, and the proposed reduction would work as a greater relief. The security to the State was absolute, and was a fair rate, and the rate of usury at 25 per cent was plenty large enough.

Mr. FULLER, of Stark, thought the amendment a good one, but it should be worded a little clearer.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, thought the State should have the benefit of the tax sales, and not individuals. He favored the amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. ROSS moved to strike out the section, and insert Section 4 of the old constitution. The people understood that section, and had called for no change.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, moved to strike out only the last sentence of Section 6.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, opposed Mr. Ross' motion.

Mr. TURNER opposed the striking out.

Mr. UNDERWOOD favored the substitution, and Mr. Ross' motion was lost.

Mr. Medill's amendment was adopted, as also the section, as follows:

SECTION 6. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes, or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof, and the penalties for delinquency in the payment of taxes shall not exceed 25 per cent a year; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire.

Section 8 was adopted. Section 9 was adopted. Section 10 was adopted by the casting vote of the President.

SEC. 10. All appropriations of the State revenue shall be from the revenue fund in general contained in the State Treasury, and no appropriation of the tax collected or to be collected from any particular locality, or district, or any designated property or source of revenue shall ever be made.

Mr. SPRINGER moved the following additional section, which was adopted:

SEC. 11. The General Assembly shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

Mr. ABBOTT moved to reconsider Section 10. Carried, and the section was laid on the table.

Mr. ANDERSON'S additional Section was considered and section 1 referred to the Committee on Finance.

Sections 2 and 3 were similarly referred.

Mr. SPRINGER offered a section concerning all appropriations to be made in one bill, which was also referred.

Mr. ROSS thought Section 8, as adopted, a dead weight upon the constitution.

Mr. MEDILL thought that the division of the funds derived from the Illinois Central Railroad, in Section 1, was a fatal error. This constitution had no political party to support it, and would have many distinct interests opposed to it.

Mr. ROSS moved that the article be submitted to a separate vote of the people.

Mr. TURNER favored a reconsideration of Section 1.

Mr. GOODELL also favored it. As it now stood they were about to make thirty-seven counties pay the expenses of the State.

Messrs. McCOY and BROMWELL favored reconstruction. The section provided a log rolling fund for future Legislatures, and it was a dodging of the question, and throwing it upon the Legislature.

Mr. ANDERSON opposed it. The present provision was a preventive of log rolling. This road had built up thirty-seven counties of the State, and the sixty-five remaining had equal rights in all benefits that accrue in any different way.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, had been present in the Legislature when the charter was given to this road. At that time these thirty-seven counties were the loudest in demands for the location of the road. They said the sixty-five counties would be benefited in the general growth of the State; and now they complain of hardships. The only benefit the sixty-five counties have received from the road is from the 7 per cent fund, and now it is proposed to take this away.

The motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

Mr. GAMBLE offered a section that three-fourths of one per cent of the fund be paid to certain counties, for school and other purposes. Laid on the table.

Mr. BANKS argued strongly in favor of a separate submission of the first section, or of striking out the clause.

Mr. BRYAN moved to refer the section, with instructions to report it as a separate article for submission to the people.

Mr. TINCHER favored the striking out of all of the last clause after the word "authority."

Mr. UNDERWOOD said there could be no doubt that the thirty-seven counties had received the benefits arising from the building of the road. ... for any purpose. This road had been built for those counties, while the others had been obliged to build their own railroads.

Mr. ELDRIDGE was opposed to the motion. The railroad company itself could not have served its purpose better had it in the whole affair in its own hands, than when this section was transferred from the railroad article to this revenue article. He moved to amend Mr. Bryan's motion by directing the Schedule Committee to submit all of the first section, but the last clause, to a vote of the people. Laid on the table—39 to 29.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the last clause only be submitted. ...

Mr. BRYAN'S motion was adopted by 39 to 31.

Mr. TURNER ... and it was evident that one ... proclamation. It had ...

Completion of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road Between Pekin and Danville.

... May 2.—... Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, completing that road between Danville and Pekin, was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of interested spectators. Much enthusiasm is manifested by our citizens at the completion of the road, which gives them a short and very desirable Eastern route.

CANADA.

Sinking of the Steamer Quebec—Two Lives Lost.

QUEBEC, May 2.—The steamship Germany ran into the steamship City of Quebec off Green Island yesterday. The latter steamer sank in deep water half an hour afterward. The third engineer and a passenger were lost.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 2.—Crude petroleum strong; sales 5,000 bbls seller May at 12¼c. We quote seller June, 13½c; buyer all the year nominally 14½c. Refined quiet and stronger. We quote spot at 27c; May or June, 27@27½c; futures neglected.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The dry goods market was quiet and a little depressed on some styles of cotton fabrics. Indian Orchard brown goods are all ½ cent lower, as follows: L brand reduced from 9½ to 9c; W to 10c; CC to 11c; O to 12c; A to 13½c; do double weight heavy sheeting, to 14c, and Pemberton O colleandes from 11½ to 10c.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

CHICAGO COUNCIL No. 4, R. & S. M., Regular Conclave, this Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. Per order of the T. I. G. M. E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

Masonic.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308 A. F. and A. M. Blaney Hall. Special Communication this (Tuesday) evening for work on the M. A. Degree. Members and brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS! Regular Conclave of APOLLO COMMANDERY No. 1, K. T., this Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, for business and work on the order of K. T. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited to meet with us. Per order of the E. C. E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

DENTISTRY.

WHY SHOULD NOT THE PRICE OF DENTAL OPERATIONS

Be reduced in proportion to all articles of Merchandise? I know no GOOD REASON why they should not. The combination is broken, and Dental Fees will hereafter rule as low in Chicago as elsewhere.

J. WARD ELLIS, No. 68 Washington-st.

WIRE SCREENS.

Something New for the Ladies, MACOUN'S Adjustable Window Screens

ARE CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT to use; will adjust to the windows of any house; are neat, attractive, and durable, and exclude all FLIES, MUSQUITOES, And other insects. PLAIN, FIGURED, AND LANDSCAPE SCREENS on hand. Please examine these before purchasing. A liberal discount made to the trade. Wire Screen Doors made to order.

D. N. HURLBUT, Wholesale and Retail Agent. With BANGS BRO'S, dealers in Ranges, Furnaces, Stoves, and House Furnishing Goods, 156 State-st., Chicago.

BEDSTEADS.

CHICAGO Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Co. MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT IRON BEDSTEADS, AND Children's Cribs. Also the newly invented DOVE-TAILED IRON-JOINTED BEDSTEAD. 251 & 253 Kinzie-st., Chicago, EAST OF STATE-ST. BRIDGE. Patented February 20, 1869. Took First Premium at Mechanics' Exhibition.

WANTED.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT.

A first-class travelling agent to sell groceries in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana. Must have an extended acquaintance and command a large trade. Address, with references, WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN.

I want a first-class draughtsman. Apply at my office, 20 Portland Block, Chicago. G. P. RANDALL, Architect.

CHARTER WANTED.

Any party having a Life Insurance charter to dispose of will please address, with particulars, CHARTER, Tribune office.

BOOKBINDER

WANTED—A first-class man to take charge of a bindery in this city. Apply at Culver, Page & Hoyne's, 118 and 120 Lake-st. CAMERON & AMBERG.

Special Partner Wanted,

With 5,000, in the brick business. Best clay and location in Cook County. Advertiser will put in nearly same amount. Will give security for capital. Best of reference given. This will pay better than loaning. Address PARTNER, Tribune office.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE LAMAR INSURANCE CO., OF CHICAGO.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Lamar Insurance Company, will be held at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May, at the Central Office, Insurance Exchange Building, on LaSalle-st. LEONARD SWETT, President. CHICAGO, April 29, 1870.

NOTICE.

Owing to death in the family, CARBUTT'S STUDIO will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 4th instant.

SAFETY DEPOSIT.

Persons leaving the city for the summer months can find a place of deposit for their silverware or other valuables, at a moderate charge, with FIELD, KING & CO., in the large vaults connected with their office in the First National Bank Building.

DYE WORKS.

DYE TO LIVE, AND LIVE TO DYE.

Wraps, Paisley, broche, and Cashmere Shawls cleaned or dyed. Silk Dresses, Lace and Crape Shawls cleaned or dyed. Alpaca and Half Cotton Dresses, and Parasols, cleaned or dyed without taking them apart. Also, Gents' Coats, Vests and Pants. AT TAYLOR'S PREMIUM STEAM DYE WORKS, 185 South State-st.

STENCIL GOODS.

STENCILS,! Notarial Seals, Burning Brands, Steel Stamps and Stencil Plates. ... JOHN C. HILTON.

FREE LUNCH.

FREE LUNCH. Go to the TRIBUNE EXCHANGE for free lunch today, and find a place of Rosy Bacon, at No. 163 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Madison. ... E. L. OHIO.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER, Dentist. ... 181 and 183 West Madison-st.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S WHITE WINE VINEGAR, A MOST SUPERB ARTICLE. ...

ELECTION NOTICE.

ELECTION NOTICE. ...

PHOTOGRAPHY.

A CARD.

Fassett, the Photographer, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that his Gallery and Art Exhibition will be open for inspection next Monday, May 9, at 12 o'clock. All Chicago, and the patrons of Mr. Fassett in particular, who are interested in the progress of Art in the Northwest, are invited to visit the establishment, and inspect its Studios, Operating Rooms, Gallery, etc., the ENTIRE WEEK, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. The new feature, par excellence, will be the Art Gallery for the free exhibition and sale of Oil Paintings, Statuary, etc., on the first floor.

P. S.—Mr. Fassett will continue his business at the Old Gallery, 114 Clark-st., until Saturday, May 7, after which time it will pass into other hands. Persons desiring to procure Negatives, Specimen Photographs, etc., will have an opportunity up to that time.

Mr. Fassett will inaugurate, from the date of May 16, the system of POSITIVE ENGAGEMENTS to such as desire it, fixing the day, hour, or minute when a sitting will be made, his facilities being such that NO DETENTION will be necessary on the part of any one. New Gallery, CORNER OF WABASH-AV. AND VAN BUREN-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

Just Issued.

With profuse illustrations, the May Numbers of THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE. With Fifteen Valuable Articles. 30 cents per part. $3.50 per annum.

GOOD WORDS. With Twelve Entertaining and Instructive Articles. 25 cents per part. Only $2.75 per annum.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG. With Eleven Entertaining, Instructive and Amusing Articles. 25 cents per part. $2.50 per annum.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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LAWN MOWER.

GENERAL WESTERN OFFICE OF HILL'S LAWN MOWER,

CHICAGO, May 2, 1870.

Messrs. CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES, Agents for Philadelphia Lawn Mower:

GENTS: We accept your challenge for a trial of Lawn Mowers, published in Tribune of 26th and 27th ult., and would name as place and time, "Rose Hill," Wednesday, May 4, at 11 o'clock, a. m. We suggest that a committee of five be appointed to decide upon the merits of the Machines in competition. Also, that all Lawn Mowers represented in Chicago be admitted as competitors at the trial. Yours truly, P. S. MESEROLE & CO., General Agents for Hill's Lawn Mower.

HILL'S LAWN MOWER.

Manufactured by Sawyer & Brewer, Hartford, Conn., and Williams & Co., London, E. C.

Hill's Patent Lawn Mower is the only first-class machine as yet offered to the public, and acknowledged, both in this country and in Europe, to be the best mower extant. ... P. S. MESEROLE & CO., General Western Agents. Western Office and Repair Shop, 204 Lake-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

The Northwestern Piano Club, Removed to 91 Washington-st.,

Will have the second distribution of ... rosewood Pianos ... take place on Tuesday, May 3. Those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the Club may join the same previous to Tuesday. H. GOLDSMITH, Actuary, Office, 91 Washington-st.

DR. H. ALLEN

Removed to new Residence, situated at 651 West Lake-st., corner of Lake and Page, on Page. Office hours at Residence morning and evening.

DR. N. F. COOKE Has removed his residence to No. 82 Chestnut-place, First house west of North Clark-st.

REMOVAL. The NORTHWESTERN HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY has removed to 148 DEARBORN-ST., Opposite Tribune Building.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR EUROPE! Parties intending to go to Europe, are invited to call on the undersigned, General Agents for the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Co., Guion Line.

The new, first-class iron steamers of this line, carry the United States Mail, and in regard to safety and comfort have no superior on the ocean. We issue, at moderate terms, LETTERS OF CREDIT On most prominent Banks and Bankers abroad, available throughout the world. HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., BANKERS.

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S. W. RAWSON, President. J. H. PEARSON, Vice President. W. E. ROSWELL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: W. K. McALLISTER, JAMES LONGLEY, JAMES WARD, S. W. RAWSON, E. H. PULSIFER, JOHN BUEHLER, J. H. PEARSON.

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WESTERN FIRE, MARINE, AND PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE CO., OF CHICAGO. Capital, $100,000. Chartered 1869. Office, 154 Washington-st. ...

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BUSINESS WAGONS, All sizes and prices, at Martin's Carriage Factory, 251 & 253 Kinzie-st. Repairing and Painting done with despatch.

CAUTION.

CAUTION! ...

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Will offer to the trade for the next 30 days, 1,200 CARTONS FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, 800 CASES LADIES' HATS, Comprising all the late and most novel shapes in Straw, Cactus, and Hair.

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SMITH'S American Organs FOR THE Services of Chapels and Lodges, as well as for Home Recreation.

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Cash	$50
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FOR SALE. ... THOS. PARKER, No. 4 Methodist Church Block.

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Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, 146 LaSalle-st.

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LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

FOR GREEN BAY THE STAUNCH, UPPER CABIN STEAMER TRUESDELL, WILL LEAVE For Green Bay, Menominee, Peshtigo, and all intermediate ports, Tuesday evening, May 3, at 7 o'clock. Office and Docks, Goodrich's Steamboat Landing. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, MICH. The A1 upper cabin steamer FAVORITE, ...

PASSENGER STEAMERS LEAVE GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING, DAILY (Sunday Excepted). ... T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

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d'ARCY'S L'IMPERATRICE Hair Restorer. THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

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This Discovery was made by French Chemists, who are world renowned for their skill. The Proprietor, fresh from Paris, offers this unparalleled HAIR RESTORER and DRESSING Combined, with unbounded confidence, to the enlightened American Public, and earnestly solicits for it a fair trial. To be had at all Drug Stores, or L. D'ARCY, 30 WASHINGTON-ST.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. OFFICIAL DRAWING, APRIL 21, 1870.

[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

SEEDS.

SEED CORN! We are now prepared to fill orders for prime Michigan Yellow Dent Corn, early variety, ... P. S. MESEROLE & CO., Seedsmen, 204 Lake-st. Chicago.

SEED CORN. Carefully selected Seed Corn, from Ohio, ... WALLACE & HENDERSON, Commission Merchants, 145 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO.

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The Montreal Warehousing Company. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hugh Allan, Esq., ... Mr. Allan, President. Mr. Crosby, Vice President. This Company receives goods on storage, and makes advances thereon. ... DAVID A. P. WATT, Manager. MONTREAL, April 1, 1870.

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PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., New York, until Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, bridging, and ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River, to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota, a distance of about 235 miles, ... J. GREGORY SMITH, President Northern Pacific R. R. Co. New York, April 26, 1870.

CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. NOTICE To Railroad Contractors. ... F. H. WINSTON, President. Chicago, April 30, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE ... JOHN F. TRACY, President. DAVENPORT, April 28, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. ...

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE. ... A. R. GRAY & CO. May 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. ...

DISSOLUTION. ...

COPARTNERSHIP. ...

DISSOLUTION. ...

DISSOLUTION. ...

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. ...

DISSOLUTION. ...

CARD. ...

DISSOLUTION. ...

DISSOLUTION. ...

DISSOLUTION. ...

HELP WANTED—MALES. [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS. [illegible]

MACHINERY. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES. [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND. [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES. [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES. [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS. [illegible]

FINANCIAL. [illegible]

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TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870.

THE "PIONEERS" IN CONGRESS.

General Schenck, of Ohio, is the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, and is the father-in-law of the Tariff bill. This is a bill to increase taxes and diminish revenue. In the article of sugar, for instance, it reduces the tax on the raw sugars, which are largely imported, but are not fit to use, and enhances those grades which may be used without refining. The effect of this is to deprive the government of $10,000,000 of annual revenue, and to compel the people of the United States to pay this sum to the refiners. It is not the removal of the tax, but the transfer of the proceeds of the tax from the Treasury to the sugar refiners. Unable to face the public with a tax of $30 on pig iron, the committee reported in favor of reducing the tax on that article to $7 or $8, and increasing it on almost every other form of iron and steel. When this part of the bill came before the House the majority not only reduced the tax on pig iron to $5 per ton, but made a like reduction on all the other iron and steel duties. The stitches of salt, coal, copper, and lumber have not been reached. When these are, it is probable they will be treated in the same way that the House has doctored iron and steel.

On Saturday, some members proposed, in indirection, that we think, to lay the whole bill aside to take up a substitute. It is not the policy of the friends of revenue reform to defeat the bill, so long as they are able to use it to reduce existing taxes. But Gen. Schenck, in the debate, voided his wrath upon the House, because the majority had reduced the taxation recommended by his committee. The irate Chairman declared that the bill had been "nibbled away by pismires," and subsequently nullified his language by saying that it had been "nibbled away by grasshoppers." Since the days when Cicero wore the Consular robe, and sat in the curule chair, there has hardly been such an outburst of classic indignation.

What is the bill which has been "nibbled by pismires?" It is a bill to confiscate the earnings of the people; to compel them to surrender, without compensation or equivalent, a large portion of the proceeds of their labor and property every year, for the public use, but for the purpose of enriching a few privileged persons. The proved purpose is to enable these persons to carry on a losing business at the public expense. The confiscation is all the same, whether the avowed purpose is the real one or not. It is a bill to deprive men of their natural rights, to impose a yoke of servitude upon them, to compel them to work more in order to obtain less. It is a bill to attack the rights of property, the highest of which is the right to exchange it for other property. Congress has no right to confiscate the property of any peaceable citizen. A tax levied by it for other purposes than public revenue is confiscation, and no sophistry can torture it into anything else.

When people protest against General Schenck's confiscation bill, and when they express strong regret that Congress is dealing with him as to the amendment of confiscation] which shall be tolerated, he calls them "pismires," or, if they don't like that phrase, "grasshoppers." We think it very likely that this variety of grasshopper will stand a better chance in General Schenck before his wrath than the pismires. But what shall we say of the statesmanship which sets out with a bill to pick the pockets of 40,000,000 of people under the pretense of protecting their industry, and then applies opprobrious epithets to them when they resist such robbery? In our view, there is only one step further to the complete extinction of the intellect which has conceived such an idea.

THE CINCINNATI SENSATION.

It is reported that Mr. Wash McLean, one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is endeavoring to bully Mr. Halstead, of the *Commercial*, into sending or accepting a challenge, for participation of attendance, evidently aimed against corruption and plunder in the administration of the city government. If this report be true, the ranks of American journalism are disgraced by the presence of one worldly assassin, who has no more calling to stand in any responsible relation to the press than a gambler or brothel-keeper to be a Bishop. The proprietor of a newspaper, who is sunk so low in moral and mental standing as to desire or dare to institute a challenge of shooting or prize-fighting over rival editors, shows, even more painfully, his weakness as an editor, than his inadequate sense of what is due from him to society, as a leader of public opinion and a gentleman.

An editor is the very last person who should claim to punish the supposed errors of journalism by killing or maiming the erring journalist. He has at command the weapon for reply which was used in the attack. To resort to any other is to admit that he cannot justify himself by anything he can publish in his own paper. It is no excuse that he may be the subject of complaint, and that he seeks to bully his rival as the only means of stopping the exposure of his own shortcomings. If Mr. Halstead has said anything concerning McLean which is false, the falsehood can be shown. If it is true, the whipping of Halstead would only show that, in addition to being all that Mr. Halstead charged, McLean was also an assassin, who had not only committed acts which deserved exposure, but who would darken his soul with the deeper guilt, and damn his name with the greater infamy of taking the life of one who brought his conscious infamy to light. We are confident that Mr. Halstead will treat the bluster of all challengers with the contempt they deserve. We doubt whether there is a single human being now living who believes in the justice of a challenge, as it was believed in in the ancient and barbarous days when even civil disputes and questions of law were submitted to the wager of battle. In those times, superstitious faith prevailed that the divine power guided the bullet or the sword so as to make it execute the decree of the divine justice. No human being in this generation believes in any such nonsense.

Duelling, in this modern time, is impossible, except between an assassin and a coward. The challenger relies solely on his own murderous skill and cold, deadly, heartless hate. These constitute him an assassin in spirit. The challenged would never accept, were he not afraid to trust his vindication to his known manhood and integrity. This is a coward. Whatever may be true of Mr. McLean, we cannot conceive that Mr. Halstead is at heart either an assassin or a coward. Not being the former, he cannot send a challenge. Not being the latter, he cannot accept one.

THE CONVENTION AND THE RAILWAYS.

The Constitutional Convention has not yet taken up the report of the Committee on Railroad Corporations. This is perhaps, the most important subject that remains to be acted on. The report of the committee was made early in the session, and it embraces a number of wise and necessary reforms. It prohibits the issuing of fictitious stock, bonds, or other evidences of property or indebtedness, for which no money has been paid, of every kind and description; thus confining railroad corporations strictly to the powers and functions originally prescribed in their charters, and preventing them from cheating the people and the stockholders by the "watering process." It also prohibits the consolidation of parallel or competing lines of railroads. This provision should be amended by striking out the words "parallel and competing," since no two roads are exactly parallel, and it would be difficult for any court to determine whether by the union of two roads they would or not. There is no advantage to be gained by the consolidation of railroads in any case whatever, at all commensurate with the evil thus entailed to the public growing out of these consolidations. We think it would be difficult to find any authority in the common law for the consolidation of two railroad companies, the number of parallel or continuous lines. The common law rule is that every corporation must confine itself to the powers and obligations conferred in its charter, and there are numerous decisions in the books declaring that the power of consolidation cannot be exercised, unless it was originally granted in the charter of subsequently conferred by law. It happens that, in this State, there is a law, passed in 1865, authorizing such consolidations. The existence of this law renders a constitutional provision necessary, and the convention will come far short of meeting the public expectations if they do not effectually put down such consolidations in the future.

We think it would be unwise for the convention to adopt a clause authorizing the Legislature to establish rates of fare and freight. The convention can do nothing in this regard which the Legislature could not do. Vested rights cannot be impaired by the one mode, if they cannot by the other, and it is doubtful if it is worth while for the convention to array the power and influence of the railroads against the new constitution by any act of doubtful legality. But we think they may, with great propriety, authorize the Legislature to establish a Board of Railway Commissioners similar to that which has been found so useful in Massachusetts. The theory upon which this board acts is, that the State, under the right of eminent domain, may take possession of any railroad, upon making due compensation to the owners, and that it will exercise this right in any case where the interests of the public clearly require it. For the purpose of obtaining at all times correct information regarding the interests of the public, as affected by the management of railways, the State has established a Board of Railway Commissioners, whose duty it is to examine all cases of alleged wrong or hardship reported to them, and to endeavor to secure the correction of the evils complained of, without resorting to extreme measures, and, in default of a peaceable arrangement of the difficulties, to report the facts to the General Assembly. Up to the present time, no cases have been reported to the Commissioners which they could not adjust satisfactorily to all parties concerned. We think it would be found to the advantage of both the railways and the public to have such a board in this State, and we hope the convention will, at least, authorize the Legislature to create one.

INSANITY AND HOMICIDE.

In the hospital jail at Baltimore lies a woman upon whose mind deep trouble has brought that most fearful and terrible of all maladies—insanity. Without an instant of warning to enable her victims to escape, she turned upon her mother, and attempted and nearly succeeded in killing her. Then she rushed upon her other children, toward whom she had been invariably fond and affectionate, and cut their throats from ear to ear as fast as fendish energy could carry her from one to the other. Removed by force from the awful scene then presented in her home to the jail, after a few hours of restless wandering, she began to inquire querulously why the mother and her children had been slain, remained absent from her. Somnambulism was it to every one that she still conceived of them as living, and that the horrible effects of her delirium had left no room upon her memory, that the attendants forbore to inform her of the facts. She is conscious that she has been brought to the hospital for insanity; that she is being treated as a patient, and that the treatment is proper. She has great pain at intervals in her head, and supposes that to be the evidence of her malady. Hourly she recurs to her mother and children—always in the same terms of anxiety and reproach because she cannot see them. The doctors feel assured that to reveal to her crushed mind what her own frenzied hand has done would render her a confirmed maniac.

This is the type of cases in which the fact of insanity impresses every mind with a conviction that the most horrible of all homicides may be free from criminal intent or moral guilt. Very different from this are all cases in which the homicide follows as the result of rage, malice, or revenge, whether the provocation be great or small. Indeed, once establish a connection of provocation and consequence, and the motives and intents of acts of the deceased, and the motives in the mind of the slayer which led to the homicide, and the act is placed clearly within the domain of sanity. The provocation may be so slight as to render the killing a wanton murder, or so great as to impel the act among justifiable or excusable homicides. But if the relation of cause and effect exists between the acts of the deceased, as a provocation, and the homicide, as a punishment or revenge, the act is sane, however foolish or unreasonable it may be.

The counsel for McFarland, in relying upon insanity as their chief hope of success, logically exclude from the case the hypothesis that the killing of Richardson was provoked or justified. It is the plea of sane men only to act upon provocation of any kind, sufficient or insufficient. The essence of insanity is that it acts without provocation, and without any sequence or connection of cause and consequence. It is as likely to strike friend as foe.

There is a hypothesis upon which McFarland's counsel might have plead that the homicide was justified. In the Sickles case rather more was made of the justification than of the insanity. It has always been a principle of the common law that the husband who, coming suddenly into the presence of his wife and her seducer, sees the positive proof that their relations are criminal, and who, then and there, kills the seducer, has committed, not exactly a justifiable, but an excusable, homicide. Whether such a course of judicial decisions and verdicts may meet with a reversal hereafter or not, it is certain that the ancient common law of England and of this country would have supplied a stronger theory for McFarland, than the plea of insanity, if it could be made to appear to the jury that the relations of Richardson to Mrs. McFarland, were those of criminal intimacy, especially before her withdrawal from McFarland's home. The reliance of the defense on insanity will go far to convince the jury and the public that no such criminal relations existed.

THE PROTESTING BISHOPS.

The protest of the twenty-eight leading Roman Catholic Bishops against the introduction of the question of Papal infallibility into the council, is a polite intimation to the Holy Father that, while the protesting Bishops do not question the fact of Papal infallibility, the dogma is not adapted to their latitude and climate. All these Bishops represent the Catholics of countries where Protestantism is dominant. They base their objection to the discussion of the question, first, on the ground that the council is not suited. To this His Holiness will reply, "We are all united except you, and if it is union only that you want, independent of any particular basis of union, how much easier is it for you twenty-eight Bishops to agree with the Universal Church, than to make the 600 Bishops and our sovereign self agree with you."

The second reason for rejecting the dogma is still more unhappily framed, from a Catholic point of view. It is that the announcement of the dogma would alienate the heretics whom the Church is endeavoring to convert.

We can imagine the bland complaisance with which His Holiness would assure the protesting Bishops that it would ill become a council of the Church universal to take counsel of uncovenanted infidels and enemies of the Church as to the nature of the faith which had been revealed to the Church and of which the spouse of Christ was the sole interpreter and guardian.

The third reason is but a repetition of the second, that the announcement of the dogma would "raise insuperable questions" among "those who are not members of the Holy Catholic Church." We cannot conceive of a Protestant church which, in framing its faith, would be guided by the opinions of adversaries and unbelievers. The protest itself is so unchaurity and uncatholic, in short, so essentially Protestant in its mode of putting the case, that we are inclined to doubt whether the document is genuine, or is an invention of some ingenious correspondent of the *Herald*.

If it be genuine, it forms the best proof for any court to determine whether by the "common law" the act of Richardson was such a provocation as to justify the act of McFarland. Richardson was a seducer, who, coming suddenly into the presence of his wife and her seducer, sees the positive proof that their relations are criminal, and who, then and there, kills the seducer, has committed, not exactly a justifiable, but an excusable, homicide. Whether such a course of judicial decisions and verdicts may meet with a reversal hereafter or not, it is certain that the ancient common law of England and of this country would have supplied a stronger theory for McFarland, than the plea of insanity, if it could be made to appear to the jury that the relations of Richardson to Mrs. McFarland, were those of criminal intimacy, especially before her withdrawal from McFarland's home. The reliance of the defense on insanity will go far to convince the jury and the public that no such criminal relations existed.

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NEW YORK.

[illegible]leasures and the Pains of Travel.

Sorosis at Lunch.

[illegible] in Everything, from Head to Heels.

Observations.

[FROM OUR FASHION REPORTER.]

NEW YORK, April 28.

[illegible]w York, among a Babel of sights and [illegible], one loses locality and becomes at once [illegible]politan, just as the city itself is a union [illegible] sights and sounds, and people from [illegible] of the known world. Here I am—[illegible] to tarry for a few days, although [illegible] much like the singular cat in the [illegible] garret, and suffer from a strong in[illegible] to run away. Perhaps that is because [illegible] else seems to be running away. [illegible] impulse to cry "Whoa!" come over [illegible] street car rushes by, and I wonder [illegible] staid quadrupeds who draw the public [illegible] at home would stare to see this [illegible] of horseflesh. And the people [illegible] at the same rapid rate. Nobody in [illegible] York can last out; the friction is too [illegible] for that!

[illegible] I say where I have been, and [illegible] I have seen, I must tell you [illegible] I came thither. I left Chicago [illegible] evening, on one of the drawing-[illegible] cars of the Michigan Southern Road, [illegible] during the forty-eight hours of travel [illegible] nothing to regret. The sleeping car in [illegible] my dear old lady and I were located is [illegible] of tapestry, inlaid wood, bronze [illegible] and brocaded hangings. It was like [illegible] into a fortune, or having a new wed[illegible]. It is to ride in it. The people were [illegible] able to look at, and had no bad habits. [illegible] of Englishmen from Hong Kong had [illegible] by the Pacific Railroad to this part of [illegible] journey. They had done California and [illegible] at Buffalo for Niagara Falls. They [illegible] jolly good fellows, every one, and though [illegible] laughed and talked a good deal, it was to [illegible] selves, and not at other people. There [illegible] babies, and two brides on board [illegible] who [illegible] devout [illegible] yearly [illegible] woman who [illegible] danger was there, [illegible] to be married [illegible] on every car. Did [illegible] She is [illegible] First, she opens the [illegible] basket—judging by its size—[illegible] a brown paper package, contain[illegible] and meat; then pickles; [illegible] sliced chicken, and a tumbler [illegible] jelly; then more pickle, and [illegible] jelly; then cookies and gingerbread, and [illegible] of crackers; then somebody hands [illegible] a great cup of boiling tea through the [illegible] window, and she is ready to "lunch." In [illegible] of an hour there is nothing left but [illegible] of brown paper and the stem of a [illegible]; and, ten chances to one, she will tell [illegible] that eating on the cars disagrees with [illegible].

[illegible] prepared, however, to say a good word [illegible] hampers and lunch baskets. We took our [illegible] at Cleveland, and it was very good, [illegible] we got of it; but, just as I was in the [illegible] heaven of hot buttered rolls, coffee, [illegible] eggs, somebody said "Cars!" and we [illegible] a general stampede, carrying the frag[illegible] with us. It was a false alarm, but we [illegible] unequal to the task of going back again, [illegible] it was a pleasure to know that those who [illegible] got a good meal. At Buffalo we stopped [illegible]. It was 3 o'clock, and we were hun[illegible]. We rushed into the Continental dining-[illegible] in hungry disorder. The tables were laid [illegible] tumblers, and knives and forks, but not [illegible]. We all stood around a long counter, [illegible] guests. They did attend us, in about [illegible] we succeeded in getting beef, big dough-[illegible] walnut kernel bread, red tea, and [illegible] trotters, and were spread, while here and there [illegible] certified-looking pie stood, with a big M [illegible] in the centre, which might stand for [illegible] or move. The way to get at this dinner [illegible] exactly up a winding stair, but from [illegible] top of a high counting-house stool, which [illegible] your chin on a level with the counter, [illegible] upon which you mounted very much as if [illegible] a shying horse. About seven half-[illegible] sleepy-looking boys marched round, [illegible] you as if uncertain about your inten[illegible] of paying honorable, while the proprietor of [illegible] house urged you to try each separate dol[illegible]. We went back to the car and wished we [illegible] smiled on the woman with the lunch [illegible].

[illegible] think the conductors on this road relieve [illegible] other about once in a mile; but they are all [illegible] paragons of conductors, good-looking, [illegible] sweet-tempered, and slow. I like slow con[illegible], the kind that talk about the weather [illegible] while you fumble all over for your ticket, and [illegible] you find it at a glance that it is right without [illegible] you all over as if you were a fraud. [illegible] to some of the personalities of [illegible] car, in which you are brought in[illegible] very close relations with strangers. I [illegible] to Mr. Jones' head on my pillow, and [illegible] Smith's boots on my favorite chignon. In [illegible] dead of night we were all roused by some [illegible] had suffered on hard-boiled eggs, [illegible] "What's the row?" I thrust out [illegible] head suddenly, so did my opposite neigh[illegible], two heads met half-way with more real [illegible] courtesy, and each withdrew in a state of [illegible] bewilderment, while the "row" subsided [illegible] into fitful slumber.

[illegible] it may be Christian, and civilized, and all [illegible] for people to lodge together, but I think [illegible] not convenient; and I think one gorgeous [illegible] expanded into two plain ones, for the [illegible] accommodation of the sexes at [illegible] would be a public blessing. Men will [illegible] up and down the car in a neglige habit, [illegible] women will not. They join the curtains [illegible] together, undo a hook-and-eye, unfasten a [illegible], take out a hair-pin, and, after they are in [illegible] draw off their gaiters. Further they dare [illegible] not venture, for, if stone walls have ears, [illegible] tapestry has eyes. Won't the Michigan South[illegible] set a laudable example by putting on its [illegible] car for ladies, only, to sleep in?

[illegible] second day of my advent in New York, [illegible] was the guest of Sorosis, which held [illegible] monthly meeting then at Delmon[illegible]. Business with a square [illegible] lunch, and then [illegible] retiring to a superb apartment, lined with [illegible] mirrors, where business of state was transact[illegible]. The ladies were all elegantly dressed, [illegible] with one or two exceptions. The Vice Presi[illegible] dent, Mrs. Croly ("Jennie June") wore a [illegible] plain, neat uniform of black, and wore a [illegible] golden "S," the badge of Sorosis. Madame [illegible] Demorest, who is really a very lovely [illegible] woman, was quite plainly dressed. Her [illegible] daughter, Vienna, about whom the papers are [illegible] saying pretty things, looked very elegant in a [illegible] green silk poplin, trimmed with fringe, and [illegible] was one of a quartette who favored the com[illegible] pany with some good music, that being her [illegible] first visit. Mrs. Celia Burleigh, who is just devel[illegible]oping as a public writer and speaker, and is a [illegible] strong suffragist, was too busy with a pencil [illegible] to specially much, but she read a letter [illegible] from an absent member, in a musical, [illegible] resonant tone, very pleasing to hear. She is [illegible] to speak in May at Cooper Institute, on "The [illegible] Rights of Children." Jennie June read a spicy [illegible] paper on long dresses. She said a new street [illegible] dress was to be worn which would trail several [illegible] inches in the mud, and she called upon Sorosis [illegible] to take a decided stand against any such inno[illegible]vation. Her address was received with [illegible] cheers. Another lady read a paper urging [illegible] women to learn to design and build houses, [illegible] alluding to their inconvenience when managed [illegible] entirely by men. After this the President, [illegible] Mrs. Charlotte Wilbur, who was attired in ele[illegible]gant carriage costume, read a paper advo[illegible]cating a very high standard of womanhood.

The notable women of New York were not [illegible] all present; Alice Cary is sick, and could not [illegible] be there; Fanny Fern was not there; but they [illegible] are members, and most frequently with the [illegible] rest.

The financial affairs of Sorosis are flour[illegible]ishing, there being a handsome surplus in the [illegible] treasury. Apart from any measure of re[illegible]form it may advocate, Sorosis is really a club [illegible] of elegant thinking women, who carry with [illegible] them all the social refinements of life. It is [illegible] exquisitely conservative in all its details, and [illegible] could Mrs. Grundy insinuate her presence [illegible] there, she could find no possible feature to dis[illegible]approve of. The business matters are con[illegible]ducted with tact and courtesy, and reflect [illegible] credit on the women who manage them.

In regard to fashion, New York is only ahead [illegible] of Chicago as to the number of elegantly-[illegible] dressed women who walk its streets and [illegible] throng its stores. They wear the same styles [illegible] of hats, the same amount of hair, dressed in [illegible] the same way, and the same walking suits, [illegible] the dry goods [illegible] skirt upon skirt, fold upon fold. The dry goods [illegible] counters are piled with dresses of ecru linen, [illegible] which is linen as it comes from the manufac[illegible]turer, unbleached. Pocket handkerchiefs of [illegible] ecru unbleached, [illegible] this linen are sold edged with a thick woven [illegible] lace. They are all imported French goods. [illegible] The suits sell very low, some as low as $6, [illegible] while the best retail at $50.

Elaboration is still the order of the day. One [illegible] wearies and grows sick of dress and jewelry, [illegible] bows, and ruffs, and gotten-up veiled faces. [illegible] All the men in New York stare at the women; [illegible] all the women stare into the dry goods win[illegible]dows, and photograph delicious memories [illegible] on their heads. The silks rustle so that all the [illegible] world may hear them, and turn round! The [illegible] favorite boot here has a metallic heel three [illegible] inches high, and half an inch across. They [illegible] click defiantly on the sidewalk as if stepping [illegible] on an enemy's neck. They cost $16, and are [illegible] perfect.

Hoops are worn close, and many do not [illegible] wear them at all. Voluptuous women wear [illegible] their short dresses scant and clinging, to show [illegible] their forms. Other women wear them to be [illegible] their forms. The more women wear short-[illegible] tailed basques and white vests, and mannish [illegible] hats, the more do they depart from the es[illegible]teem and respect of men, who only consider [illegible] a woman womanly in draperies that conceal [illegible] her best outlines and leave to the imagination [illegible] what the painter or sculptor would reveal.

I saw a baby's dress, yesterday, at Lord & [illegible] Taylor's, that cost $250. A young man and his [illegible] wife had been looking at it, and they [illegible] both admired it, but the husband turned away [illegible] firmly. "We cannot afford it, Nettie," he [illegible] said. I did not know to which he referred, the [illegible] dress or the baby. The Roman gilt and jet [illegible] jewelry is having a great run just now. All [illegible] the dress windows in the city are full of it, in [illegible] elegant designs, but rather cheap and superfi[illegible]cial in make.

Here, at the St. Nicholas, the toilets are, [illegible] many of them, extremely handsome. Rich [illegible] black silk travelling suits, and brown poplins [illegible] trimmed with satin, Japanese silks, elegantly [illegible] made, dinner dresses of trailing plain [illegible] skirts, with Roman sash and point [illegible] lace sets, diamonds on every finger ex[illegible]cept the thumb, which must certainly feel [illegible] slighted, and all the beautiful accessories [illegible] of a fine toilet, have an immense variety of [illegible] toilet is only relieved by the plain aristocratic [illegible] people, who do not care a fig for dress, and [illegible] wear their plain goods with the air of being at [illegible] home in them. There are a great many old [illegible] boys here with their girls of forty years ago; [illegible] gray, staid people, who eat an egg with the pre[illegible]cision of a judge, and fee the waiters with [illegible] generous benevolence. There is as much [illegible] splendor about the house as if it were some [illegible] European palace, and its fare is really a gor[illegible]geous affair. The waiters are highly deferen[illegible]tial, but not as automatic as waiters generally [illegible] are. They laugh heartily behind your chair [illegible] between fish and soup, and scan you from [illegible] head to foot, as if sure of their position, but [illegible] anxious about yours. There are a number of [illegible] Western people staying here; indeed, it has [illegible] the specialty of being a home for such.

They say here that New York is dull. To me it is a perfect Babel. The people seem to spend all the morning in going down Broadway, and all the afternoon in going up. Business consumes four hours a day. The men are very well dressed, always kid gloved, sleepy, and stare insolently at everybody. The women curve their chins and look independent and a little licentious. The children are epitomes of their mothers, and have the same swagger in their cunning boots and walking dresses. Even the babies are so smothered in Valenciennes and mull that they look like human poodles. But there is a contrasting side, for I have not moved a block since I came here without hearing some one whine in my ear, "A penny for the love of God." The weather is warm and lovely, and the doors and windows open wide, while flowers, flowers, flowers greet you everywhere.

MICHIGAN.

Origin of Names of Counties.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Mr. W. S. George, of Lansing, has recently devoted some time to the investigation of the early history of the State and to the collection of pamphlet, manuscript, and other authorities bearing thereon. As a partial result of his antiquarian researches, he has published in the Lansing *Republican* an interesting account of the origin of the names of our counties. We give herewith a summary of the statements it makes. Allegan takes its title from an Indian tribe in the Alleghanies, the syllable *gan* signifying lake. Antrim is named from the northeast county of Ireland; Barry, from Postmaster General William T. Barry; Bay, from its bordering on Saginaw Bay; Benzie, from a corruption of the French words *Aux bec scies*; Berrien, from John M. Berrien, Attorney General under Jackson; Branch, from John Branch, Jackson's Secretary of the Navy; Calhoun, from John C. Calhoun; Cass, from Lewis Cass; Clinton, from De Witt Clinton; Charlevoix, from Pierre F. X. de Charlevoix, a French traveller, who explored Canada and made a voyage down the Mississippi; Cheboygan, from *Chabwegan*, signifying a place of *ore*; Chippewa, from the Indian tribe of that name; Delta, from its similarity in form to the "Secretary" Eaton, from John H. Eaton, Jackson's Secretary of War; Emmett, from that name in Genesee, from the counties, from the "grand New York"; Grand, as it had formerly to make "traverse" which round the bay of that name; who oceans Fort Gratiot; Hillsdale, from Gratifying character of its soil; Houghton, from Douglass Houghton; Huron, from the Indian tribe; Ionia, from a province of ancient Greece; Iosco, from a sort of Indian name devised by Hon. H. R. Schoolcraft, and signifying "Water of Light"; Isabella, from the Spanish Queen; Jackson, from Andrew Jackson; Kalamazoo, from the Indian name *Kikalamazoo*, signifying *mirage*; Kent, from Chancellor Kent; Keweenaw, from an Indian name denoting a portage; Lenawee, from the Shawnee *Lenawai*, "man"; Livingston, from Edward Livingston, Secretary of State under Jackson; Mackinac, from the Indian *Michilimackinong*, the place of Great Turtles; Macomb, from General Alexander Macomb; Manistee, from the Indian name of the river, denoting islands at its mouth; Manitou, from the Indian name of the Deity; Marquette, from Father Marquette; Mason, from Stevens T. Mason, our first Governor; Menominee, from the Indian tribe of that name in Wisconsin; Midland, from its central position in the lower peninsula; Monroe, from President Monroe; Montcalm, from the French hero of Quebec; Muskegon, from the Indian word signifying "marshy"; Oakland, from the oak openings; Oceana, from its watery location; Osceola, from the Seminole Chief; Ontonagon, from the Indian word *Nundo nor-gan*, signifying "hunting river"; Ottawa, from the tribe of Indians; Saginaw, from the Indian words *Sauc-sang*, or Sac town; Sanilac is uncertain; Shiawassee comes from the Indian word meaning "straight running," alluding probably to the course of the river from Owosso to St. Charles; St. Clair was so called from General Arthur St. Clair; St. Joseph from the husband of the Virgin Mary; Tuscola, from a name devised by Schoolcraft; Van Buren, from President Martin Van Buren; Washtenaw, from the Indian *Washtenong*, signifying "on the river"; Wayne, from General Anthony Wayne, and Wexford, from a county in Ireland. For the names of a number of our counties—among them Alpena, Lapeer, Mecosta, Newaygo, and Tuscola, Mr. George has failed to find any explanation, and to his article is appended a note, from which we take the following:

"In 1840, probably through Mr. Schoolcraft's influence, a batch of new counties then organized received names of Indian derivation, by act of the Legislature. Several of these names survive, as Cheboygan, Leelanaw, Manistee, Mecosta, Newaygo, Ogemaw, Oscoda, and Tuscola. But many others were dropped by act of the Legislature in 1843, and euphonious if not *so* original names were generally substituted. Thus: Anamickee was altered to Alpena; Arenac, to Lake; Chenoquet, to Montmorency; Kantawanbet, to Wexford; Megisee, to Antrim; Mikenauk, to Roscommon; Newegon, to Alcona; Notipekago, to Mason; Okkuddo, to Otsego; Ranotin, to Iosco; Raykakee, to Clare; Reshkauko, to Charlevoix; Shawono, to Crawford; Tonedagana, to Emmet; Wabassee, to Kalkaska.

"It is noticeable that about a dozen counties were named from cabinet and other prominent officers during the Jackson administration. In fact, every cabinet officer between 1829 and 1841 was thus honored. The Territory was then so strongly Democratic that it naturally fell into this partisan man-worship."

United States Bonds in Europe.

Washington (April 27) Despatch to the New York World.

The practice of sending German and French translations of the monthly statements of the public debt to our Consular agencies abroad, for distribution in foreign financial circles, has been attended with results of greater importance than would, on first sight, appear. A more extended and deeper interest in our monetary affairs has followed, and the market for government securities appears to have never been stronger than at present. Consul Schultz, of Amsterdam, has addressed Secretary Boutwell a long letter, in which he gives a gratifying exhibit of the condition of affairs in Europe so far as our financial interests are involved. He says that the conviction is strong and general that the United States Government can fund the paper currency whenever it should deem fit, and that the reserve of coin destined for that purpose would never really be called out to any great amount. In connection with the Funding bill, as it passed the Senate, he says that it is the conviction of the leading bankers in Rotterdam that the 4½ and 4 per cent loans would not be taken in Europe. Not one million of the former would find buyers there. It would be a mistake, to take the Belgian 4½ per cents, the English 3 per cents, the French 3 per cents, and the Prussian treasury bills as the standard by which the success of a United States loan at 4½ per cent could be judged. The Belgian 4½ per cents are the only fund of that kind which is a little above par, because the amount of it is extremely small, and it has been issued in shares as low as one hundred francs, attracting a great many small investments. The English consols, standing at 94, and paying 3 per cent, are so much demanded because, notwithstanding the immense amount of the debt, there are very few titles in the market, as all the money of minors and public institutions have by law to be invested in consols, and as the large fortunes of the landed aristocracy and other rich private men are generally invested in that national fund. The French per 3 cents also owe their standing to peculiar circumstances, and there is constantly a forced demand for them, because the vast sums assigned to the civil and military departments of the government have to be invested in them. Moreover, these French 3 per cents are the standard measure of all other funds not only on the Exchange of Paris, but also on all the other exchanges of continental Europe. Whoever intends to bring a new loan, or the shares of a new company into the market has an interest in contributing to make the French 3 per cents rise. The Prussian Treasury notes, paying 3 per cent, owe their high course to the circumstance that they are issued in small denominations, and that the money of minors and the bonds of civil officers are to be represented by them. The United States 5 and 4½ per cents would not be sustained by such peculiar circumstances. The proposed United States 5 per cent loan may possibly have some success in the European markets, but it is not to be expected that a large amount of it would find buyers at par, and most likely none at all, if the interest had exclusively to be paid in America. They would find in Europe very dangerous competitors in the 5 per cents of Holland and Prussia, which for some time past have offered a perfectly safe opportunity of investment to those satisfied with such a rate of interest. The amount of those two loans may be considered as sufficient for the existing want. Latterly the amount of United States bonds sent to the market of Rotterdam, as well as to other markets, has greatly decreased; but on the 31st of March a large amount of them again arrived there. A great many Amsterdam bonds, the old favorite stocks of the Dutch money market, have been sold to buy United States bonds. The reason of the interruption and of the resuming of the flow of United States bonds to the European markets is to be found in the proposed Funding bill. For a time there was a belief here that the bill would pass both houses; now the opposite opinion prevails. Large sales of United States bonds have lately taken place to buy American railroad shares. For several weeks past such shares were brought in the Rotterdam market alone to the amount of a million of florins per week. The favorites among these shares are the Illinois Central, Union Pacific (southern branch), and the Chicago & Northwestern. The latter was brought in the market by the Rotterdam Bank. There is, however, at present a strong reaction against United States railroad shares in general, caused by the mass of new emissions. If London could be made a market for American railroad shares, it would give them an immense success in Europe. But more than any other circumstance would a change of the administration of the Erie Railroad contribute to the success of the United States railroad shares.

Consul Schultz also transmits a list of prices of bonds at Rotterdam, March 31, 1870, as follows:

	Interest. Per cent.	Quoted at.
Netherlands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia (1798 and 1816)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia (1864)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia (1866)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia (railway, 1869)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria (paper)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria (silver)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egypt	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States (1882)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States (1885)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Great Western debentures	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
California Pacific (1869)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico (1851)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil (1865)	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE THOMAS INJUNCTION.

The Matter Argued, Yesterday, Before Judge Williams.

Arguments of Messrs. Tree and Harvey.

Case Under Advisement.

The case of William H. Thomas v. the Board of Supervisors was taken up yesterday in the Circuit Court, before Judge Williams.

This is a proceeding in equity, commenced by summons and injunction, by the writ in which the Board of Supervisors was enjoined from proceeding, by resolution, to discharge the fireman of the county side of the Court House from his employment.

The county proceeded by demurrer to the bill, alleging want of equity. The demurrer came on to be argued. For the county appeared Lambert Tree, Esq., and for Thomas, the complainant, Robert Hervey, Esq.

ARGUMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

Mr. Tree stated the motion and read the bill. The bill sets forth that the complainant, on or about the 27th of September, 1869, entered into a contract with the Board of Supervisors, by which he was to run the heating apparatus, and keep in necessary repair all the heating apparatus, engine, fan, etc., attached to the Court House (county side), for the period of two years, for $2,300, payable monthly, the city to pay for material used in repairs. Immediately upon the execution of the contract complainant entered upon his duties under it, and performed them under and agreeably to the terms of the contract. But about the 1st of April last, the Board of Supervisors, by resolution, appointed a committee of nine of its members to investigate any and all charges that might be preferred against any persons in the employ of the county, or against any members of the board, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the board. The committee proceeded to entertain and receive "all manner of charges" against divers persons in the employ of the county, and, among others, charges were preferred in writing against complainant. Being informed of these charges, complainant demanded a full and impartial investigation, and an opportunity to introduce such proof as might be necessary to establish their utter groundlessness, but the committee having the matter in charge passed a resolution that all persons charged with any offence connected with the duties of their offices in the employ of the county should be excluded from the committee room while the presenter of the charges should make his statement concerning the same. Under this resolution complainant was excluded from the room, and not permitted to hear or cross-examine Crane or the other witnesses, and was not aware of the substance of their testimony until some time afterward. It is averred that there is an entire lack of truth in the charges and that they originated in malice and hatred; and are trumped up for the injury of complainant. Notwithstanding which, the committee has reported to the board recommending the discharge from its employment of complainant, the report being based upon the false and artful statements of Crane, his accuser, and the board, itself, was about to proceed to discharge him.

The complainant stated that he was also employed by defendant to superintend the job of putting the heating apparatus in the Normal School, at Englewood, and in the new wings of the Court House, and that he has "in all respects performed his duty in superintending" the said works, "exactly in accordance with his undertaking and agreement." But certain evil-disposed persons have made false and slanderous charges against complainant respecting the last mentioned work (the Court House extension) and upon *ex parte* statements of such evil-disposed persons, the board threaten to discharge him as engineer and superintendent, in violation of the contract, which if it should be done, will injure his reputation as a mechanic and a citizen, for which injury he has no adequate remedy at law, whereas, he having been guilty of no misconduct, and the Board of Supervisors being "entirely irresponsible" as a body, unless controlled by a Court of Equity, irreparable injury may be worked him.

The prayer of the bill followed, that the board, and every member comprising the board, should be restrained from removing the complainant, or interfering in any way, shape, or manner with, or from taking any action in regard to him, and every member composing said board shall be enjoined from acting in said matter, or voting upon the question of the removal of complainant, and for general relief.

Counsel also read the bond of complaint, for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of several thousand dollars signed by complainant, with Jesse M. Allen and Timothy M. Bradley as sureties.

Mr. Tree stated that he scarcely knew how to argue his demurrer. The bill of complaint was certainly a curiosity in the history of legal readings, and the grounds upon which an injunction was asked were the most extraordinary ever submitted to a court of equity for the exercise of its restraining power. He doubted whether, ever before, a court of equity had issued an injunction upon a bill so entirely destitute of the elements of law necessary to its support. The allegation was that a contract was made with complainant to run the heating apparatus of the Court House for two years at a fixed salary, and that now the Board of Supervisors threatened to dismiss complainant upon insufficient evidence of his want of capacity and of honesty. That being all there is in the bill, if it be sound law that the Supervisors could not, notwithstanding the contract, dismiss its fireman, then he would submit that an injunction would properly lie against the proprietors of the Sherman House to restrain them from discharging one of their waiters, and the powers of the court, on its equity side, might be invoked to restrain his learned friend, who appeared to support the bill, from discharging his cook, if she should only set forth in her bill of complaint that she had engaged her for a specified time, and was about to discharge her upon insufficient evidence of her want of ability to keep his cutlets warm, or because he had become prejudiced against her by reason of the slanderous statements of evil-disposed persons. Evidently the bill proceeds upon the hypothesis that the Court would enter upon an investigation of the evidence taken before the committee, that it might be settled whether it warranted the conclusion arrived at by the committee and board; but counsel doubted whether that was within the duty of the Court, the more especially as if the contract mentioned were valid, no resolution of the Board of Supervisors could affect the rights of complainant under it; if it were invalid, then no wrong was done; and be it valid or invalid, the board has a right to dispense with his services at any time, if it would take the risk of resulting damages, which it might be brought later to pay by reason of its breach of the contract.

[illegible] the rule was uniform in this particular, that where the law afforded a complete remedy for the wrong done, equity would not interfere to prevent its completion, and this rule was so well established that counsel would not cite authorities to support it, all though authorities were brought to controvert it or to sustain this remarkable proceeding, which he believed came clearly within the rule.

Counsel would, however, call attention to a few cases which, he believed, would be sufficient to conclude this case. He quoted from the case of Whitney and wife v. The Mayor, etc., of New York (28 Barbour, 233). In that case the Common Council of New York was about to pass an ordinance granting the right to the Harlem & New Haven Railroad Company to lay down tracks on Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street. The ordinance had already passed the Board of Aldermen, and was before the Councilmen. Complainants alleged these facts, and averred their belief that the other board would pass it, and the company would immediately avail itself of the privilege granted. The intention to pass the ordinance was not denied, and there was no express denial on the part of the railroad corporation that it would avail itself of the right given it under the ordinance. In that case the Court decided that a court of equity would not interfere, by injunction, to restrain a municipal corporation from passing a resolution or ordinance; unless in a case where it [illegible] that the mere voting on, and formal [illegible] such resolution or ordinance [illegible] irreparable injury, that they would [illegible] or privilege under [illegible] an irremediable private injury.

Counsel [illegible] at length from the opinion in this case, because he deemed it decisive of the case at bar, and because it went at length into the consideration of the questions connected with the exercise of the restraining power of the Court to prevent a resolution of a public body from being voted upon, and the result was that courts of equity would not interfere to prevent a Common Council, or by analogy, a Board of Supervisors from voting on a resolution, for the reason that no resolution passed by such a body could affect the rights of a party, if the party had any, under a contract. The mere passage of a resolution could affect nobody's right, and upon this point he cited 1 A. K. Marshall (Ky.), 554, deciding that where the law affords a complete remedy for a wrong done equity will not interpose to prevent its commission, and that it is only where the wrong is irreparable that chancery will prevent it. This was a case where the trustees of the Town of Louisville, having by their bye-law laid a tax of $100 on each billiard table in the town, Gwathney and another, who kept a billiard table in the town, filed their bill in chancery, with an injunction to restrain the Trustees from collecting the tax. The Court says, "The Trustees had authority to lay the tax, they had a right to collect it. If they had no right, an action at law would afford a remedy." This case he conceived established the principle, years ago, upon which the authorities were uniform, that where the law afforded a complete remedy, equity could not interfere even with the commission of a wrong.

Counsel cited also the case of Van Horn v. Talmadge et als (4 Halsteds, ch. 108). This was the case of pew-holders in a church, in which injunction issued to restrain the authorities of the church from pulling it down for the purposes of using the material in the erection of a new church in a different locality. The court dissolved the injunction, on the ground that if complainant had rights which would be violated there was a remedy at law; and this was a strong case, because it included injury to feeling—the affections of a family for the house of worship where the father, and, perhaps, grandfather, as well as the children of complainant had attended, for the injury done to which common law could not compensate.

He also called the attention of the Court to the case of West v. The Mayor, etc., of New York (10 Paige, 539), which was, in substance, that where a bill was filed to restrain the corporation from prosecuting suits against complainant for breaches of an ordinance relative to the weighing of anthracite coal, it was held that the question of the validity of the ordinance did not properly belong to a court of chancery, as the complainant had a perfect defence at law if the ordinance was invalid, or if they did not render complainant liable for the penalty.

Counsel assumed that a court in chancery could not, and would not, enter upon an investigation of all the petty disputes of corporate bodies with their employes, and that if it did, it would transcend its functions as much as the Board of Supervisors would if it should attempt to issue the high prerogative writs.

In conclusion he quoted at considerable length from a case of Whiston v. The Dean and Chapter of Rochester (7 Hare 532, English Chancery). By this case it appeared that the Cathedral Church of Rochester was founded and endowed by Henry VIII, from estates that had belonged to the monasteries, and for the government of the body he had enacted several statutes. Under one of these statutes Whiston was appointed head master of the grammar school of the church, at a chapter regularly holden, and he took the oath prescribed for the same canon. He then called the attention of the dean and chapter to the fact that the sum allowed for the support of the four scholars maintained at the university was insufficient, calling for an increase of the allowance. Whereupon he was involved in a controversy which brought him into chancery, the dean and chapter having resolved to dispense with his services. He applied for an injunction, and the court held that it could act, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, by bill, try the right of the schoolmaster to his office, and, also, that the Court could not, in every dispute, prevent a party from being displaced until his right was tried. This case he deemed to be identical with the one at bar, because here there was an attempt made to induce the court to try complainant's right to be still longer employed as fireman in the Court House, a position which did not arise to the dignity of an office, but which related only to the tenure of a subordinate employment about the Court House, the duty of which included the keeping of a fire burning, which made the case stronger, for, as the Vice Chancellor said in 7 Hare, 13, when there was an office, held by tenure and existing for three hundred years, it was no part (in the absence of a trust) of the duty of a court of chancery to try the right to it, and the Court could not, in its ordinary jurisdiction, take cognizance of that class of cases.

In this case, a contract of employment, for a time certain, was set up, and complainant stated that he was about to be discharged in violation of it. That was granted, and could the court interfere? Did not the other side (common law) of the court afford a remedy upon the contract? It was but a question of damages, to be decided at law upon the question of the sufficiency of the case made against the party discharged—as to whether it was sufficient to render his conduct to the company, or whatever.

ARGUMENT FOR COMPLAINANT.

Mr. Robert Hervey, for complainant, said he did not draw the bill, and, therefore, was not, personally, responsible for what his learned friend had called its extraordinary character, but he was present to sustain it, believing that he could sustain it as a proper subject for the interposition of the chancery arm of the court, to shield a citizen from irreparable injury. The bill was met, not by an answer, denying the allegations of the bill, but by a demurrer, wherefore it was (for the purposes of the argument), conceded that the statements of the bill, as to matters of fact, were true. The court must, therefore, in determining this motion, assume that the allegations of the bill, upon which equitable interposition was asked, were beyond dispute.

Having this starting point, the bill alleges that complainant was an engineer and practical mechanic, and had been such for eighteen years. That being admitted, then it was clear he had a right to pursue his profession or business. That right was recognized by courts of equity as property, an interference or improper interference with which, when not property remediable by common law, would be prevented in chancery.

It was set forth that on the 27th of September, 1869, this mechanic, who was then following his profession, craft or science, was employed in the line of his craft, to discharge a particular duty by the authorities of the county, under a written contract extending to a day two years distant at an annual salary of $2,300, so that, in addition to the property which the law recognized as following the right to pursue a particular business, there was affixed a pecuniary compensation, which, also, was property. Of both of these properties the bill charged defendants were about, unlawfully and fraudulently, to deprive complainant.

Here he would meet the case last cited on the other side. The manifest reason why the relief there prayed for was not given, was, that the mischief was already done; the master of the school had already been removed, and no injunction could reinstate him, inasmuch as this act, applying its force to things as they were, had no retroactive power. But in the case at bar, the injunction was granted to prevent the removal, in time to prevent it; and there was no question raised, as was none in the case of the schoolmaster, whether the party continued in his employment. Here the Court was asked to prevent a wrong. There the injunction was sued out to remedy a wrong that had already been done, and the writ was, of course, insufficient.

The bill stated, and the demurrer admitted that complainant entered upon the discharge of his duties; that he was under bond of $5,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, and the bill (which was not denied) averred that he had at all times faithfully, diligently, carefully, and scientifically discharged the duties imposed on him, by his contract, as to the heating of the Court House, to which only the injunction extends. Then it was stated that the Board of Supervisors, within six months of the date of the contract, because somebody who had some ill-will against him because of his connection with the Normal School, or somebody because he did not get a contract, a man by the name of Crane, went before a committee of nine, which had a sort of roving commission, or a drag-net commission, and made certain charges against complainant in connection with the Normal School and the new Court House wings, heating apparatus, upon the strength of which the committee was induced to report in favor of complainant's dismissal, not only as to his employment in the capacity in which charges had been preferred, but as to that under contract, concerning which no charges had been made. He deemed it law, that where such a thing was done, equity might be invoked with confidence. In the process looking toward dismissal, the defendants might be acting as public officers in the discharge of a public duty, but if they were, they were bound to conform themselves in their procedure to the rules of law. They assumed to act in a *quasi* judicial capacity, and, if they so acted, they must acknowledge the understood, legal and honest rules that bound all judicial bodies, and, failing in which, if they should invade the right of a citizen and touch his right of property, there being no adequate remedy provided at law, then equity would step in and stop the proceeding. It was admitted by the demurrer that the committee undertook to investigate charges against complainant. The law of the country and fair dealing, then, required that the party accused should be informed of the nature of the charges preferred; that he should have an opportunity of being confronted with his accuser, and be given a time to cross-examine witnesses against him, as well as to present testimony in his own behalf. Nobody could prevent him from entering these rights, for in this land we had not yet come to pass that a Star Chamber had been established, or that, as under the Council of Ten, in Venice, a complaint could be cast into the Lion's Mouth to be followed by incarceration, or death. If this man had those rights, then, if he was deprived of them, the committee which deprived him was unlawfully engaged, and the board was acting upon an illegal action, the further results of which would be an irreparable injury to complainant. For, if he should be thus discharged from his employment, and especially from the contract which the demurrer conceded he was faithfully performing, where could he look for recompense for the damage that his reputation would sustain? The demurrer conceded that he was barred from his rights as a party charged with derilection of duty, and not allowed even to know the nature of the charge preferred against him. Such a proceeding in law was *ultra vires*, absolutely void, and being void as to its effect, it was, he conceived, the especial province of a Chancellor to restrain the actors in the farce, that the citizen might be protected from the wrong.

In support of this proposition counsel cited to the court the case of Frewin v. Lewis (4 Milne & Craig, 251), which he thought entirely covered the case at bar. This was a proceeding against Poor Law Commissioners. A question of jurisdiction was raised by demurrer, and the matter set up was that the injured party had his remedy at law. There the Court said, "the limits within which this court interferes with the acts of a body of public functionaries, constituted like the Poor Law Commissioners, are perfectly clear and unambiguous, so long as those functionaries strictly confine themselves within the exercise of those duties which are confided to them by law, the Court will not interfere. The Court will not interfere to see whether any alteration or regulation which they may direct is good or bad, but, if they are departing from that power which the law has vested in them, if they are assuming to themselves a power over property which the law does not give them, this Court no longer considers them as acting under the authority of their commission, but treats them, whether they be a corporation or individuals, merely as persons dealing with property without legal authority."

In the case at bar, it was not the defendant as a board about to do a wrong, and had they not acted illegally, and beyond their jurisdiction? He did not argue the question whether the board could discharge without cause, because it was not in controversy, but only that, having undertaken to give a reason, it should be based upon legal action to determine the validity of the reason.

The bill charges that irreparable injury would be done to complainant, if the board be allowed to carry out its purpose, and here he was brought to consider, what was conceded by the demurrer, and admitted by the demurrer, well established grounds for equity jurisdiction existed. If the case showed that illegal action was threatened, entailing injury for which no adequate redress at law was given, then the injunction was to be sustained. Counsel thought that to discharge a man faithfully performing his duties was to injure him, not because of cutting off the pecuniary results, but because of the injury to his reputation. And here he maintained that irreparable injury did not mean that there was no physical possibility of repairing the injury, but that the threatened injury was a material or grievous one, not adequately reparable by damages at law, citing 4 Wallace, 267; 4 Wallace, 333; Porter (Ala.), 381; and the case of Dixon v. Holden, where the Court said:

[illegible]

He also cited the case of Thirty-third Illinois, 315, where it is laid down [illegible] legal remedy may exist, and [illegible] complete remedy, and that it does [illegible] follow that an injunction should be dissolved because there is a legal remedy. In this case the complainant might sue for the balance of his salary, but as to his reputation he could recover nought. He also pointed to the Thirty-second Illinois, to the effect that wherever *mandamus* would lie to restore, an injunction would issue to restrain, contending that if this man were illegally removed, a *mandamus* would replace him, wherefore injunction would prevent the original wrong.

As to the nature of the wrong which an injunction would prevent, counsel cited 9 Peters, 556; 43 Illinois, 81; 2 Allen, 515; in substance that it is not necessary that the injury sought to be guarded against should be a pecuniary injury alone.

He contended that all the elements of a charge warranting an injunction were present in this case, and pointed the court to Hilliard on injunctions—"that irreparable injury exists where the injury is not susceptible of being adequately compensated in damages, or is such as from its continuance or permanent mischief must occasion a *constantly recurring grievance*, which cannot be otherwise prevented, as where loss of health, loss trade or business, *destruction of the means of subsistence* or permanent ruin to property, may and will ensue from the wrongful acts." Do not these elements subsist here?"

CLOSE FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Mr. Tree, concluding the argument, reviewed the authorities cited, contending that Mr. Hervey had not met the case. Thomas was not, by any act of the Board of Supervisors, to be prevented from continuing to be an engineer or fireman, but only from being fireman in the Court House. He had been employed by the county authorities, and, for reasons sufficient to them, they deemed it impossible to do without his services, and beyond this the resolution complained of could have no effect, while in the cases cited by counsel on this point from 4 Wallace, there was an attempt made by legislation to prevent a preacher from expounding the Gospel, and some lawyers from practising in the profession they had studied and alone made themselves competent for. He believed that the Supervisors had a function within the line of which even a court should not interfere.

As to the other cases, he suggested that they proceeded on the basis that the parties were officers, while, in this case, there was only an employe, liable to be dismissed at pleasure, subject to its rights under a contract of employment. He deemed that the board was acting within the legitimate scope of its legislative functions in investigating and acting upon Thomas' case, and that, if that were so, the Court should not intermeddle.

The case was taken under advisement.

THE INDIANS.

The Cheyenne Agency in Possession of the Savages—Accessions to the Big Horn Expedition—Warlike Demonstrations Among the Mormons—General Sherman and the Big Indian Red Cloud.

SIOUX CITY, May 2.—Parties arriving here yesterday from Fort Sully report the Cheyenne agency in full possession of the Indians. They attempted to land, but were ordered off by the savages, who fired over their heads. Major Randall and comrades are prisoners. The savages had killed a large number of cattle, the carcasses of which are seen along the river banks and on the sandbars.

CHEYENNE, May 2.—A private letter from Fort Laramie, Dated April 29, says that the Indians attacked Rev. Mills' cattle herd, on Chug Water, killing several cattle. Two men that were with the herd are missing.

Large numbers of men are daily arriving from the east to join the Big Horn expedition. Over 100 turned out to-day and paraded the streets. The expedition starts May 10.

OMAHA, May 2.—The warlike preparations of the Mormons are creating considerable uneasiness in the West.

The brusque reply of General Sherman to the advance made by Red Cloud, the Sioux Chief, is generally believed to be impolitic, and, if the answer is delivered him as sent, it will result in loss of life that might have been avoided.

PACIFIC COAST.

Meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions in San Francisco—Installation—Short Grain Crop in Southern California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The annual session of the delegates' meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions commenced in this city yesterday. Bishop Kip officiated. Rev. Dr. Vinton delivered the missionary sermon. There was a large attendance, morning and evening.

Rev. Dr. Ccoy was installed pastor of St. John's Church (Presbyterian) yesterday.

From nearly every portion of the State is received the alarming intelligence of short crops. In Santa Clara County half the grain will not pay harvesting. In the Salinas Valley the north wind and dry weather have almost destroyed the crops. More favorable reports come from the northern portion of the State.

Rebellious Students.

CARLISLE, Pa., May 2.—The Junior and Sophomore classes of Dickinson College rebelled against an order of the faculty, refused to attend the recitation, and have been suspended.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Broken Nose—Murderous Assault.

Park Matters—The Police Courts.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

NEW TERM.

The May term opened yesterday. The jury will come on the 9th instant.

NEW SUITS.

United States v. Clement C. Ireland, Charles Nellis, and Albert C. Eilthorp. Debt, $15,000. Damages laid at $15,000.

Home Insurance Company v. Timothy L. Miller and Henry B. Wilmarth. Case. Damages laid at $10,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

NOTICE.

No jury will be called, until further notice, in this court, nor will the first call of the trial calendar be continued until notice shall be publicly given. The court will probably hear and dispose of chancery matters and chamber business until the June term of the Lake circuit.

PARK MATTERS.

South Park Commissioners v. Martin Andrew et als. Commissioners were appointed to assess damages for the condemnation of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15, 38, 14, east 3 p. m., excepting land included in the limits of Kankakee avenue.

NEW SUIT—TRESPASS.

Nicholas and Michael Horn v. Richard Riley. Trespass. Damages laid at $10,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.

Almeron T. Loomis was tried under an indictment charging him with an assault with a deadly weapon. It would seem that he accused one Alexander Jewell, a neighbor at Barrington, of having set his dog upon prisoner's sheep, whereby several were slain. After a time he went with his shot-gun to Jewell's premises, intending to shoot the dog. He met Jewell. They got into an altercation, the result of which was that Jewell was hit over the head, made to lie senseless, and prisoner's arm was broken. The jury found him guilty, but recommended that mercy be shown him.

The Court (Porter) passed immediate sentence. He disregarded the recommendation, stating that the crime was one of the class which was very apt to lead to murder, and it ought to be punished, therefore, notwithstanding the recommendation of the jury, he did not feel at liberty to inflict any mere nominal punishment. He sentenced him to be confined sixty days in jail and to pay a fine of $250.

CITY CASE—BROKE HIS NOSE.

Anton Thielen v. The City. This is an action of the case to recover for the breaking of a nose. The complaint is that plaintiff, on the 10th of August last, was walking along Clark street to a fire. He avoided the sidewalk, as he understood it to be defective, and ran along the Clark street railroad track. On getting near Nineteenth street he fell into the railroad ditch and fractured his nasal organ. Given to the jury.

JUDGMENT.

Cyrus Child v. The Defensive Mercantile Association of Chicago. For $5,072.48.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

About a hundred cases were disposed of by Justice Summerfield, yesterday forenoon, embracing the usual medley of drunk, disorderly and vagrancy, which is to be seen on Monday morning. There were few cases worthy of special note. The two men, Casper Deist and William Stock, charged with robbery, were called up for further hearing, and the case was again continued, the defendants being each held under bail of $3,000. The keepers and inmates of a number of houses of ill-fame were up, and were awarded appropriate penalties.

WEST SIDE COURT.

There is no question about Charles Falk living on an avenue, but the precise one has not yet been ascertained. Charles is a very diminutive specimen of humanity, and having a due regard for the jewel of consistency and the eternal fitness of things, he, many years ago, apprenticed himself to a tailor. On Sunday he felt a trifle above his boots, and indulged in numerous potations. In the evening he made the acquaintance of a philanthropist, who rescued him from the clutches of a policeman, on condition that he would see him safely home. "Where do you live?" asked the philanthropist. "Nor-North av-avenue," hiccupped the little tailor, and on they went, rejoicing. But when they reached North avenue, after an hour's walk, Falk concluded that he lived on Chicago avenue, and again they trudged on. On arriving at Chicago avenue, he felt positive it was Wabash avenue, and when this thoroughfare was reached he decided on Centre avenue. About this time the philanthropist lost his temper. They began their tour at 8 and it was then 1 o'clock. Accordingly, on passing Union Street Station, he gave his charge in the keeping of the police, and yesterday morning Falk was fined $5.

A few days ago Henry Richards visited Mr. O'Hearn, No. 60 Wilson street, and during his sojourn the host and guest allowed their passions to evolve them in a scrimmage. As Mrs. O'Hearn is a faithful wife, she enjoyed a strong partiality for the cause of her husband, and bravely entered the lists. But woe was her portion. Richards, in an unlucky moment, succeeded in getting her thumb between his teeth, and now it is as big as a goose's egg. Richards was arraigned for his cannibalism, yesterday, and fined $50.

Michael Russell, one of the party who made the assault on Officer Barkman on Sunday morning, corner of Canal and Polk streets, was arraigned before the Court, and fined $20.

Frederick Reuben, for driving into and breaking another man's vehicle, on Kinzie street bridge, was fined $15.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

William Mulligan, a man employed by Mr. Mears, No. 128 Wabash avenue, was held to bail for further examination on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He is alleged to have swindled several parties out of various sums, amounting in all to about $800.

John Williams and Charles Jones were each fined $100 as vagrants, having been found at work on the railroad cars.

Henry Kreger was fined $25 for throwing a beer glass at a saloon keeper in the North Division.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIANO RECITAL.

Mr. A. H. Pease, the pianist, who has recently made Chicago his home, gave his first formal piano recital, last evening, at Lyon & Healy's warerooms. We are unable to make any criticism of Mr. Pease's playing, from the simple fact that we were unable to get within hearing distance of the piano. The crowd was so immense that the spacious warerooms could not accommodate a tithe of those who came, and many were obliged to go away without getting into the building at all. After every seat had been filled, all the chairs in the neighborhood were impressed. Piano stools came next, and when these were exhausted, large numbers were compelled to stand. In lieu of any criticism, therefore, we can only compliment Mr. Pease upon his splendid audience. It was a tribute of which he may well be proud, and one which he has never before [illegible] extended to a stranger. His programme was an admirable one, and of itself speaks well for his musical taste. It embraced the following pieces: Mendelssohn's Capriccio Brillante, op. 22; Gottschalk's "Miserere du Trovatore"; Chopin's Polonaise op. 22; Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata"; Thalberg's "L'Elisir d'Amore"; Raff's "Polka de la Reine"; and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise." Mr. Pease was assisted by Mrs. O. L. Fox, soprano.

OPERA HOUSE.

The dramatic combination at the Opera House commenced its second week, last evening, with the Merry Wives of Windsor, in which Mr. Hackett took his favorite character of *Falstaff*; Mr. Taylor, *Ford*; Mr. Nagle, *Page*; Mr. Chapin, *Dr. Caius*; Mr. Garrison, *Host*; Jennings, *Master Slender*; Mrs. Linden, *Mrs. Ford*; Mrs. Morris, *Mrs. Page*. To say anything of Mr. Hackett's *Falstaff* would only be to repeat our praises of last week. He was the life of the play, although both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Chapin, Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Linden did well in their respective roles. Many of the people, however, cast in the minor roles tripped very badly in their parts, and this, joined to a not very large audience, had a dispiriting effect upon the performance. These minor defects, however, will probably be remedied to-night, and we may look for a smoother performance.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

A concert will be given in the Second Presbyterian Church on Friday evening next by the church choir, assisted by Mr. Pease, in aid of the blind Haynes family, a most worthy charity, upon which occasion the following programme will be given:

PART FIRST.

1. "Gloria in Excelsis."........Pease. *Choir.*
2. Quintette—"How Good is He, the Giver."........Root. *Mrs. Fox, Miss Schaefer, Messrs. Sabin, Wyman, and Hubbard.*
3. "L'Elsir d'Amore."........Thalberg. *Mr. Alfred H. Pease.*
4. Quartette for male voices—"Hymn to Spring."........Abt. *Messrs. Sabin, Root, Wyman, and Hubbard.*
5. Aria—"O, Luce di quest anima."........Donizetti. *Mrs. Fox.*
6. Trio—"Hark the Curfew."........Atwood. *Mrs. Fox, Messrs. Sabin and Wyman.*

PART SECOND.

1. Quintette, with soprano solo obligato.........Mendelssohn. *Solo by Mrs. Fox.*
8. "La Polka de la Reine."........Raff.
9. Song—"Thought cannot reach thee."........Mozart. *Miss Schaefer.*
10. Trio—"Te sol quest."........Attila. *Mrs. Fox, Messrs. Sabin and Wyman.*
11. Mendelssohn Four Part Songs........
12. "Good Night."........Girschner. *Messrs. Sabin, Root, Wyman, and Hubbard.*

CARLOTTA PATTI CONCERT.

M'lle. Carlotta Patti will give one farewell concert in this city during next week, upon which occasion she will be assisted by Ritter, the pianist; Sarasate, the new violinist; Habelmann, the tenor; and Hermanns, the basso. As she sails for Rio Janeiro on the 23d instant, it will, probably, be a long time before we shall hear the great cantatrice again, a condition which our concert-goers will be quick to improve. This announcement, which comes to us from Generalissimo Max Strakosch himself, probably means that the expected arrangement with the Concordia Mænnerchor to produce the "Magic Flute" has fallen through; a fact which all opera lovers will regret.

"STRADELLA."

Everything looks well for the forthcoming production of "Stradella," by the Germania Mænnerchor. They intend to "see" "Der Freischutz" and "go" a good deal "better." The chorus singers, soloists, scenic artists, masquers, ballet people, and last, but by no means least, Balatka, head and front of the undertaking, are working day and night, not only to produce it with a splendid *mise en scene*, but with a vocal excellence which shall make the representation something to be remembered. As this beautiful little opera depends very largely upon choral effects, the chorus being upon the stage through the whole of the two acts, particular attention has been paid to strengthening and perfecting this arm of the society. It should be remembered that the sale of tickets commences at Molter & Wurlitzer's music store, under the Museum, on Thursday, and those who want eligible seats will do well to be on hand promptly as a rush is certain.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Lucille Western opened the third week of her engagement at this theatre in the drama of "Frou Frou." This popular play has been rendered familiar to the public through its admirable rendition at the Museum a few weeks ago. The version presented by Miss Western differs from the other in several important details, and the variations are not improvements. The piece, on the whole, passes off with less spirit, and, whether designedly or not, the burden of the interest throughout seems to be thrown upon the leading character, "Frou Frou." Miss Western's impersonation of this character is, like all her impersonations, very elaborate and highly wrought, with a good deal of nature in it, and a great deal of Lucille. There is a sameness in the tone of her voice, in her gestures, and in her little bits of by-play, which, however attractive on a first view, become wearisome when repeated in every character. She was well supported by Mr. Wheelock, who, however, might improve his delineation of the husband by making him a little less subdued-looking; while Mrs. Cowell made the most that was possible of the character in which she was cast. The play will be repeated this evening.

THE MUSEUM.

The popular play of "Peep O' Day" was revived last evening at Aiken's Museum, before a good house. It was well put on the stage, and, with the exception of some of the parts, in which we missed some old faces that might have been more appropriate, the cast was good. It will be given again to-night.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The Minstrels presented an excellent programme last evening, in which all the favorites appeared to the best advantage, and the house was as usual well filled.

FECHTER.

Fechter is to remain in Boston, where he will assume the management of a theatre.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Monday, May 2:

Phillips st, [illegible] ft e of Fay st, s f, 20x130 ft, with buildings; May 2	$[illegible]
First st, [illegible] ft e of Arnour st, n f, [illegible]; April 1	[illegible]
West Indiana st, [illegible]	[illegible]
Judd st, [illegible] ft w of Jefferson st, n f, 25x110 ft, with buildings; May 2	[illegible]
Fulton st, [illegible] w of Oakley st, n f, [illegible]	[illegible]
West Indiana st, [illegible] ft e of Hoyne st, s f, [illegible]; May 2	[illegible]
West Adams st, n w cor Hamilton st, s f, [illegible]; May 2	[illegible]
West Monroe st, 135 w of Paulina st, n f, [illegible]; May 2	4,500
Throop st, [illegible] of Jackson st, w f, [illegible] ft; April 29	4,500
[illegible] 100 ft; Dec. 14, 1869	5,[illegible]
Wentworth av, [illegible] of Twenty-ninth st, w f, [illegible] ft, with buildings; May 2	1,200
Arnold st, n e cor of Thirtieth st, w f, [illegible] ft, with buildings; May 2	3,300
Michigan av, [illegible] Wabansia av, [illegible]; Sept. 25, 1869	[illegible]
Griswold st, [illegible] ft s of Van Buren st, w f, [illegible]; April 30	[illegible]
Sherman st, s of Van Buren st, e f, [illegible]; May 2	[illegible]
Langley st, 200 ft n of Egan av, w f, [illegible]; April 29	[illegible]
Sheffield av, 200 ft n of Kruger st, e f, [illegible]; April 19	[illegible]
"A" st, 600 ft w of Clybourne av, s f, [illegible]; May 2	[illegible]
Kruger st, [illegible] ft e of Sheffield av, n e f, [illegible]; Oct. 5, 1869	[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Gordon st, 171 ft n of Winter st, s f, 25x120½ ft; May 1	[illegible]
Wabash av, 100 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, 50x191½ ft; May 2	5,00[illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

West Lake st, s w corner of Western av, n f, 50x100 ft; April 29	4,000
Warren av, 200 ft w of Western av, n f, 50x197 ft; February 1	600
Harrison st, 73 ft w of Union place, s f, 48x106 ft; May 19	[illegible]

RED RIVER.

A Canadian Commissioner's Report.

From the Hamilton (Can.) Times, April 29.

The report of Commissioner Smith, who was sent on a special embassy to the Red River Settlement, has been laid before Parliament after much delay. It fills over four closely printed columns in the *Globe*. Its length forbids us from giving it entire, and therefore, we present only an abstract of it to our readers. We give, however, all that is important in the document.

Mr. Smith describes his arrival at Fort Garry, and his meeting with Riel, O'Donohue, and his refusal to acknowledge the legality or illegality of the Provisional Government, and states that he peremptorily refused to take an oath not to attempt to upset that government, legal or illegal as it might be, without first announcing his intention. That was kind of Mr. Commissioner Smith. He was, however, made prisoner, and was not allowed to go out of the fort, except when accompanied by two armed guards—a privilege of which he did not avail himself. His official papers were left with Mr. Provencher, at Pembina, to prevent their seizure by the rebels. At the time of Smith's arrival at Fort Garry there were sixty British subjects held as prisoners by the rebels, and things generally, says the report, were in a very unsatisfactory condition in and around the fort. Security for persons or property there was none. "The fort, with its large supplies of ammunition, provisions, and stores of all kinds, was in the possession of a few hundred French half-breeds, whose leaders had determined to use every effort for the purpose of annexing the Territory to the United States, and the Governor and Council of Assiniboia were powerless to enforce the law."

Mr. Smith arrived at Fort Garry on the 13th of December, and on the 6th of January, he says, he came to the conclusion that no good could arise from entering into negotiations with Riel's Council, which he says he never did. On the 18th of January Colonel De Salaberry and Vicar Thiebault appeared before President Riel and his council, to make explanations, and, after an exchange of compliments, they were politely bowed out, and were lost sight of. The intentions of the Canadian Government having been made known to the principal citizens, they, one after another, dropped off from the support of Riel. This being manifest to the *pseudo* President, he desired to see Mr. Smith's commission, but, as this had been left at Pembina, it could not, of course, be produced. It was, however, sent for, on Riel's assurance that it should be delivered safely into the Commissioner's hands, and that he should be permitted to communicate its contents to the people. The commission having been sent for, the Commissioner was placed under close arrest, a Captain's guard being assigned to him. Mr. Smith protested against this proceeding. Riel appeared with a guard at Smith's bedside in the night, and demanded a written order for the delivery of the commission to his (Riel's) bands, but this was refused. A party of friendly French half-breeds were dispatched to prevent Riel from seizing the commission. On the messenger's return with it, Riel and Father Richot met a party ten miles from Fort Garry, when Riel attempted to use his pistol against the friendly escort, and declared he would not be taken alive in his own country. Father Richot interfered and prevented a fight, and the two parties then proceeded to the fort together. After this it was arranged that a meeting of the people should be held. Riel's men, the Commissioner says, continued to fall away from him, but the following night they had become again friendly with him, and the next day a meeting of over a thousand people took place. At this meeting the commission was read, Riel acting as interpreter. The Commissioner then demanded that the people should lay down their arms, and take down the hostile flag which had been raised, substituting therefor the British ensign. This was not done. The majority appeared to be friendly, but Riel opposed the course suggested. But the people appeared to be satisfied with the explanation given at the meeting of the intentions of the Canadian Government, and expressed their desire for union with Canada. Riel shed crocodile tears, and pretended to be earnest in his desire to compromise all difficulties with Canada, and thus deceived and deluded the people. As soon as the meeting had been dispersed with a view of electing delegates to meet Mr. Smith and settle affairs, Riel commenced his repressive and restrictive policy. The delegates, however met, and the Bill of Rights, with which our readers are already familiar, was drawn up. It appears that Riel was the sole cause of no agreement having been really come to by the people. This scoundrel sent to Governor McTavish, who had been quite ill for months, and threatened to have him shot. He placed a guard over the Governor, and behaved in a most shameful manner. Dr. Cowan, the second officer, was next visited, insulted, abused, and also threatened with death by Riel, on the ground that he was opposed to Riel and his insurgent followers. He was also required to swear allegiance to Riel's Government, or suffer death within three hours, being allowed fifteen minutes in which to make his decision. The Doctor declined to take the oath required of him. He was then made prisoner; and the Commissioner was also put under strict guard, and kept as a prisoner. The Bill of Rights drawn by the Delegates to the convention having been submitted to the Commissioner, his answer proved satisfactory, and the Delegates were quite willing to assent to Canadian authority on the terms submitted, and delegates were appointed to be sent to Ottawa to arrange definitely the terms of the transfer of the Territory to the Dominion. Mr. Smith next proceeds to give a historical detail of subsequent events, but all of which have been previously laid before the community of Canada, and hence we need not weary our readers with their recital. It appears, from the substance of what Mr. Smith says, that Riel is a hypocrite, a liar, and a scoundrel—that it was wholly to his (Mr. Smith's) exertions and influence that Major Boulton's life was spared.

The report of Mr. Commissioner Smith confirms all the circumstances which have been published in relation to the murder of poor Scott. It appears that numerous appeals were made to Riel to save Scott's life, and that he remained inexorable. There is no important information in the report that has not been previously communicated to the public. We infer that a large portion of the French half-breeds are loyal to the British crown, and that there will be no great difficulty in extending Canadian authority over the colony. Mr. Smith does not appear to anticipate any resistance to the troops soon to be sent to Red River, but he deems it very essential that an efficient force be sent at the earliest moment practicable. The influence of the clergy in connection with the riot is but slightly dwelt upon, and Mr. Smith thinks that, under the influence of Bishop Tache and his subordinates, the French half-breeds will soon be as loyal as the English-speaking portion of the population.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding, President of the Association of National Banks, has written a letter to a New York banker to show that it was the policy of concentrating the gold of the country in the Sub-Treasury which caused the general suspension of specie payments in 1861. The banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia had agreed to loan to the government about $150,000,000, and expected that this amount would be checked out by the government in the same manner as a loan to an ordinary borrower, and that the currency-economizing facilities of the Clearing House would be brought into use. But, instead of this, the Secretary required the whole of the money to be counted out and paid into the Sub-Treasury, and this so disturbed the gold reserves of the banks that the general suspension of specie payments followed. If Mr. Spaulding's arguments in this connection were applied to the *resumption* and maintenance of specie payments they would be against the concentration of the gold of the country in the Treasury, and show that, if specie payments are to be resumed and maintained by the National Banks, it must be by a system under which every National Bank will be obliged to guard and preserve its own reserve of gold, and not rely on redemptions in greenbacks even after the government may have resumed. The idea of a single gold reserve in the Treasury for all the currency, is popular, because as long as there is no financial disturbance, it would economize the use of gold. It also has what seems to be a precedent in the Bank of England, which does, in fact, hold the specie reserve for all the currency of that country. But the specie reserve there is watched with the most nervous care, and is preserved by the power of the bank, to raise the rate of discount in a manner that would be impracticable in this country, unless the government went into the banking business and loaned money on commercial paper. It is plain that, after specie payments are once resumed, the greenbacks must be got out of the way as fast as possible without a crisis, for as long as they should remain in existence they would be the means by which a foreign drain of specie would cause a suspension of specie payments again. Seeing then, that it is necessary that the banks should be deprived of their facility for making nominal redemptions in greenbacks, and that there must be a contraction of the greenbacks and an increase of National Bank notes, before there can be any resumption of specie payments, and then, in order to maintain specie payments after resumption, the greenbacks must be got rid of entirely, it is apparent that the true policy is to provide for the gradual but complete retirement of greenbacks, and for an increase of National Bank notes unlimited by law. Then the gold that would otherwise be hoarded in the Treasury would be absorbed by the banks, and become the reserve against their circulation, which would increase as fast as the business of the country demanded it.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that, at the proper point in the consideration of the Tariff bill, Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, will introduce the following amendment for the partial renewal of the Reciprocity treaty with Canada:

And be it further enacted, That the President shall be and is hereby authorized to enter into a convention with the proper authorities, providing that lumber, logs, timber, and lumber of all kinds round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part, the growth and product of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty for ten years, and until otherwise determined by act of Congress, on the conditions that said Dominion, or said British colonies shall first make provision for the speedy enlargement of the Welland and other canals [illegible] for the navigation of [illegible] and the river St. Lawrence, [illegible] passage of sea-going vessels [illegible] burden, and that the free navigation [illegible] United States, and that there shall also be conceded to the citizens of the United States the right to take and cure fish as amply as the same was secured by the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, proclaimed June 5, 1854.

It will be seen that this proposed amendment embodies propositions of the utmost importance to the Northwest. If by the enlargement of the Welland Canal so as to admit the passage of vessels of 1,000 to 1,200 tons, the cost of carrying wheat from Chicago to Liverpool can be diminished from about 50c, as now, to about 30c per bushel, the whole difference in cost of transportation will go into the pockets of the farmers who raise the wheat. The cereal products of both countries should be added to Judge Lawrence's amendment, and in case the proposed reciprocal remission of duties became a law, it would remove the tax recently replaced upon flour and wheat by the Dominion Parliament. Moreover, this is a matter of such importance, that its fate should not be determined by that of the Tariff bill, but, if that fails, should be brought up as a separate proposition, and the people of the Northwest should agitate the subject until the proposed measures succeed.

The money market continues abundantly supplied with funds, and, although there is a little more activity to-day on account of the monthly settlements, there is some prospect that there will be no stringency, except very temporarily, until towards fall. After the farmers are through with their spring planting, it is probable that the improved price of wheat will induce more liberal receipts here, and make a demand for currency in the country, so that toward the latter part of this month money is likely to be more in demand than now, but it is always plenty in June. It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the unusual accumulation of grain here at the opening of navigation, a large proportion of it has been sent forward without making any severe demand for money here, and without causing much increase in the supply of exchange on the market.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at par. Buffalo grain bills are scarce, and bankers rates for taking them are nominally ⅛ off.

Sales at the Stock board, to-day, were: 18 shares Lamar Insurance Company........20½

The following bids for stocks and offers of same were also made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881	117	...
United States 5-20s, 1862	111	...
United States 5-20s (new), 1865	113¾	113¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	114¼	114¾
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅜

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Third National Bank	137¾	...
Fifth National Bank	118	118¾
Northwestern National Bank	300	...
City National Bank	150	...
Merchants' National Bank	194	...
National Bank of Commerce	114	...

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7s (water)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (sewerage)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s (War Fund bond)	90½	90
Cook County 7s (Public Build'g b'd)	90	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce	106	[illegible]
Chicago Dock Company	41	[illegible]
Chicago Gas and Coke Company	128	[illegible]
People's Gas Light and Coke Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., South Division	85¼	90
Chicago City R. R., West Division	100	115

INSURANCE.

	Paid in.		
Firemen's Insurance Co.	100	150	...
Mutual Security Insurance Co.	35	...	30¾
Lumberman's Insurance Co.	100	...	...
Merchants' Insurance Co.	100	142	...
Republic Insurance Co.	20	19¾	20
Commercial Insurance Co.	50	55	...
Equitable Insurance Co.	50	25	...
Garden City	26	...	...
Lamar Insurance Co.	20	20¾	20
National Insurance Co.	20	25	...

The range of gold in New York to-day, as telegraphed to Barrett & March, was:

10:00 a. m.	115½	2:15 p. m.	115⅜
10:45 a. m.	115½	2:30 p. m.	115
11:00 a. m.	115	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11:45 p. m.	114¾	3:40 p. m.	115
12:45 p. m.	115	4:00 p. m.	115
1:20 p. m.	115	Latest	114¾

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Money more active, at 5@6c on call.

Sterling steady at 109¼@109½c.

Gold dull and lower, opened at 115⅜ and closed at 114¾. Carrying rates 4@7 per cent. Clearances, $64,000,000.

Governments firm.

Coupons:

Coups, '81	118½@117	Coups, '67	113¾@113¾
Coups, '62	111⅛@111¼	Coups, '68	113¾@113¾
Coups, '64	111⅛@111¼	10-40s	108⅛@108¼
Coups, '65	111¼@111⅜	Currency 6s	112½@112¾
Coups, new	113¾@113¾		

State bonds dull, steady:

Missouris	[illegible]	New Tennessees	57½
Old Tennessees	[illegible]		

Stocks heavy and lower:

Canton	[illegible]	Lake Shore	97¾
Cumberland	[illegible]	Illinois Central	140½
Western Union Tel	35	Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Quicksilver	7	Northwestern	80½
Mariposa	9	Northwestern pfd	90¾
Mariposa pfd	18¾	Rock Island	121¾
Adams Express	64¾	New Jersey Central	[illegible]
Wells Express	24½	St. Paul	68¾
American Express	40¾	St. Paul pfd	78¾
United States Ex	48¾	Wabash	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	40¾	Wabash pfd	76
New York Central	97¾	Fort Wayne	92¾
Scrip	[illegible]	Terre Haute	29
Erie	24¾	Terre Haute pfd	55
Erie pfd	48	C. & A.	114
Harlem	[illegible]	C. & A. pfd	114
Reading	101¾	O. & M.	36¾
Michigan Central	123		

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $87,819,000; currency, $1,807,565; general balance, $86,657,767.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	5,517	3,695	2,312	9,006
Wheat, bu	24,350	16,450	5,388	98,948
Corn, bu	98,695	61,270	95,[illegible]	83,000
Oats, bu	41,557	26,949	5,656	74,999
Rye, bu	2,594	1,077	1,141	4,559
Barley, bu	3,150	918	1,500	100
Grass seed, lbs	12,640	11,800	22,700	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	12,040	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,614
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	74,980	18,750	143,173
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	27,016	700	98,300	168,377
Tallow, lbs	2,490	2,400	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	13,124	6,400	3,000	8,050
D. hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	2,486	1,871	2,978	2,495
Cattle, No	661	904	922	1,000
Hides, lbs	109,663	42,760	31,700	46,332
Highwines, brls	1,483	485	100	420
Wool, lbs	25,000	4,500	13,510	22,000
Potatoes, bu	1,987	5,200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	4,309	3,989	1,673	3,948
Shingles, m	4,650	3,020	2,148	2,249
Lath, m	912	600	306	425
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the week ending April 30:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	29,841	43,940	25,590	61,787
Wheat, bu	158,487	86,699	343,232	414,102
Corn, bu	378,525	376,800	342,350	572,389
Oats, bu	177,061	147,878	121,462	143,934
Rye, bu	8,571	14,097	8,319	6,999
Barley, bu	9,478	4,690	14,649	15,500
Grass seed, lbs	149,262	65,170	45,960	186,691
Broom corn, lbs	10,410	[illegible]	39,000	44,000
Cut meats, lbs	199,800	808,239	1,855,988	1,263,000
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,709	2,461
Lard, lbs	25,360	264,140	984,308	673,344
Tallow, lbs	36,790	51,610	74,650	93,524
Butter, lbs	64,280	42,999	14,000	19,920
D. hogs, No	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	28,655	24,673	20,050	21,699
Cattle, No	10,988	7,901	9,250	6,996
Hides, lbs	387,794	448,480	85,050	391,651
Highwines, brls	3,408	1,512	1,095	1,844
Wool, lbs	156,848	23,110	74,930	78,600
Potatoes, bu	7,146	33,673	5,500	6,741
Lumber, m	18,373	15,699	12,297	14,613
Shingles, m	18,741	14,700	15,238	12,872
Lath, m	1,540	1,024	1,148	1,872
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,217	6,348

The following grain has been received since 7 o'clock this morning: 110 cars wheat, 108 cars corn, 19 cars oats, 2 cars rye, 1 car barley. Total, 242 cars. Also, by canal: 18,200 bu new corn, 7,200 bu no grade do, 15,400 bu No. 2 do, 19,800 bu No. 1 do, 1,700 bu rejected do, and 9,100 bu oats. Total, 165,000 bu.

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption—6,839 bu wheat, 5,904 bu corn, 6,636 bu oats, 736 bu rye, and 5,902 bu barley.

There was a full attendance on 'Change today, but a quiet set of markets, both in grain and provisions, with a general firmness in prices. The shipping movement is decidedly slow.

Highwines were moderately active, and steady at Saturday's quotations, closing with buyers at the prices paid. Sales were reported of 50 brls at $1.02; and 350 brls, iron bound, at $1.03.

Lake freights were more active, but dull and nominal as regards prices. Three propellers were chartered on through rates to New York, and one sail vessel for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 5c. Wheat from Chicago to Buffalo was nominal at 5½@5¾c; and corn do at 5@5½c. Flour freights are steady at 75c to New York; 65c to Philadelphia, and 85c to Boston.

Provisions were very quiet but exceedingly firm, except on mess pork, which was unchanged, and closed at $28.25@28.50 for regular, with fancy lots held at various prices above that range, according to the amount of overweight. Lard was held off the market, and was quoted with buyers at 16⅛c, but a close quotation is impossible in the absence of offerings. Meats were strong, and generally held higher, the appearance of things being that there were a few buyers present who were afraid to make bids, knowing that the only result would be to cause a further advance in the views of holders. We quote bulk meats nominal at 11¾@11⅞c for shoulders; 14⅛c for rough sides; 15@15⅛c for short ribs, and 15⅛@15⅜c for short clear. Sweet pickled hams 15⅜@16⅝c. Greases quoted at 8@14c; and city tallow at 9½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $28.50; 200 brls do at $28.25; 60 brls family mess at $27.00; 200 brls fancy mess at $30.00; 100 brls heavy mess on Saturday evening at $29.00; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 11¾c; 35,000 lbs short ribs at 14⅝c; 20,000 lbs Cumberlands at 13⅝c; 40,000 lbs do at 13¾c; 20,000 lbs light do at 12¾c; 400 tcs sweet pickled hams, smoked and canvassed, at 19c; 50,000 lbs clear rib bacon at 16⅞c packed; 20,000 lbs do at 16⅞c; 25,000 lbs clear bacon sides at 17c.

In consequence of the recent advance in flour, but few buyers put in an appearance today, and the volume of business transacted was only fair. The following sales were reported: White Winter Extra—50 brls brand given on p. t.; 50 brls not named at $6.27½. Spring Extras—400 brls "Star and Crescent," at $5.70; 100 brls not named on private terms; 100 brls do at $4.80. Unsound Spring Extras—200 brls not named at $4.00. Spring Superfines—200 brls not named at $3.70; 50 brls do at $3.60. Total, 1,151 brls.

Wheat was active and very irregular, ranging about ⅛c higher than the average on Saturday, with a good degree of firmness, especially towards the close. The transactions were, however, principally speculative, there being but a small demand for shipment and local use. The receipts have exceeded the shipments for several days past, which is not a pleasant fact to contemplate at this season, just after the close of navigation, with storage accumulating at the rate of about $1,200 per day on wheat alone. But the shippers seem to be afraid to take hold in view of advices that the principal ports in England are still full of wheat, while samples are being sent out from Liverpool to other markets in the hope of making room for grain awaiting storage. The lower grades were quiet. The irregularities of price were due to conflicting reports from other places. The market was firm early at 89c for No. 2 spring, cash, declined on the open board to 87⅞c, on receipt of private telegrams from Liverpool, announcing the market there as dull and drooping, improved to 89⅛c by noon, as the New York "tissue" was strong; fell off dull to 88⅜c, when Milwaukee was quoted at 86⅝c, and closed firmer at 90⅛c. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at 96c; 800 bu do at 95c; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at 91c; 25,000 bu do at 90¼c; 28,000 bu do at 90c; 25,000 bu do at 89½c; 15,000 bu do at 89⅝c; 35,000 bu do at 89c; 5,000 bu do at 88⅞c; 20,000 bu do at 88½c; 10,000 bu do at 88¾c; 10,000 bu do at 88c; 5,000 bu do at 87¾c; 15,000 bu do at 87⅜c; 12,000 bu No. 3 spring at 81½c; 3,200 bu do at 81c; 800 bu do at 80½c; 2,400 bu rejected spring at 74c; 1,600 bu do at 73½c; 2,400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.02. Total, 239,200 bu. Seller the month sold at 87⅞@91c; seller last half at 90@92½c, and seller June at 90@93.

Corn was quiet at about the same prices as on Saturday. The receipts are larger, and buyers generally held off for lower prices, but holders were too firm in their views to be willing to make concessions. Hence but few lots changed hands, either for present or future delivery, except on canal receipts, which were more active. No. 2 was a shade easier, probably in view of the fact that the Directors have ordered that the grade of "new" corn shall be dropped from date, and all receipts graded as No. 1, No. 2, rejected, or no grade. No. 2 closed at 87@87½c. No grade was ¼@1c better, its proportion to the whole of the receipts having diminished. It closed nominal at 74@75c. Sales were reported of 7,400 bu No. 2 at 87c; 12,000 bu do at 86¾c; 11,200 bu do at 86½c; 8,000 bu do at 86c; 400 bu rejected at 82½c; 400 bu new at 83c; 4,800 bu do at 82½c; 5,600 bu do at 82c; 800 bu no grade at 75c; 1,200 bu do at 74½c; 400 bu do at 72c; 5,600 bu No. 2, and 11,000 bu new, at 89c, afloat; 16,500 bu No. 1 on private terms; 5,500 bu No. 2 at 87⅛c, afloat; 3,500 bu rejected at 87½c, afloat; 5,500 bu no grade at 84c, afloat; 15,000 bu No. 1 at 89c, afloat; 400 bu, by sample, at 85c; 400 bu do at 84c; 400 bu do at 83c; 1,600 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 114,800 bu. Seller the month sold at 86⅝@86¾c; seller last half at 87⅛c; and seller June at 86c.

Oats were rather quiet, but averaged ⅛c higher than on Saturday, though New York was quoted dull. The market opened very tame at 46⅛@46⅜c, and was little better than nominal till noon, then gradually improved to 47c, with more activity, and closed firmer at 47⅛c, when New York was reported better. Sales were: 600 bu (fresh receipts) at 48c; 3,000 bu do at 47⅛c; 6,800 bu do at 47⅜c; 26,600 bu do at 47; 1,200 bu at 46⅞c; 20,000 bu at 46½c; 15,000 bu at 46⅛c; 1,200 bu at 46¼c; 1,200 bu rejected at 43c; 1,200 bu do at 42½c; 2,000 bu at 47⅛c afloat; 2,400 bu at 48⅛c free on board; 600 bu by sample at 52c; 600 bu do at 51c; 1,200 bu do at 50c; 1,200 bu do at 49c. Total, 103,000 bu. Seller the month sold at 46⅛@47c; seller last half at 47⅛@47⅜c; and seller June at 47⅛@48c.

Rye was moderately active and slightly irregular, opening at ⅛c below Saturday's prices, and closing strong at 79@79½c for regular No. 2. Sales were: 1,200 bu No. 1 at 81c; 400 bu do at 80½c; 400 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 80c; 2,400 bu do at 79c; 1,600 bu do at 78½c; 2,800 bu do at 78½c. Total, 8,800 bu.

Barley was dull, but nominally unchanged, at 55@60c for No. 2; 48@50c for No. 3, and 45@46c for rejected. Sales were: 400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 150 bu, by sample, at 50c.

Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Timothy sold at $5.50@6.75; clover at $8.60@9.00; millet at $1.25; Hungarian at $1.50, and flax at $2.25 for a seed lot.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, May 2.—Flour dull and heavy at $4.90@5.00. Wheat inactive; Chicago, $1.13@1.16. Corn heavy and dull; new, $1.10@1.13; old heavy at $1.15 in store. Oats inactive at 61c in store. Provisions held higher and quiet. Whiskey held higher and quiet. Gold, 115.

[illegible]

Flour steady at $4.85@5.00. Low grades scarce. Wheat better; foreign advices favorable; No. 2 Chicago at $1.16; M'waukee at $1.17½ afloat; No. 1 $1.22 afloat. Corn quiet; new $1.12@1.13; old held at $1.15 in store. Oats better: 62c in store. Pork better; $29.62½. Lard firm. Whiskey firm and excited at $1.05@1.06.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 20s; winter wheat, 9s 5d@9s 6d; red wheat, 8s 10d@8s 9d; white wheat, 9s 5d@9s 6d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork 103s. Lard, 70s.

LATER, 1:30 P. M.—Flour 20s 3d. Rest unchanged.

The following is the official report of grain inspection during the past week:

DELIVERED INTO STORE—Wheat—60 cars No. 1 spring, 167 cars No. 2 do, 81 cars No. 3 do, 86 cars rejected do. Corn—36,100 bu No. 1, 106 cars and 19,600 bu No. 2, 25 cars and 3,500 bu rejected, 171 cars and 27,400 bu new, 174 cars and 400 bu no grade. Oats—90 cars and 11,200 bu No. 2, 41 cars rejected. Rye—1 car No. 1, 14 cars No. 2, 4 cars rejected. Barley—5 cars No. 2, 11 cars rejected.

DELIVERED OUT OF STORE—Wheat—826 bu No. 2 winter, 11,004 bu No. 1 spring, 147,729 bu No. 2 do, 4,972 bu No. 3 do, 4,913 bu rejected do. Corn—78,865 bu No. 2, 33,096 bu new, 29,596 bu no grade, 2,493 bu rejected. Oats—186,351 bu No. 2, 7,193 bu rejected. Rye—731 bu No. 1, 4,902 bu No. 2, 209 bu rejected. Barley—5,806 bu No. 2, 1,979 bu No. 3, 1,587 bu rejected.

LATER.

The stock of pork in New York is reported at 24,000 brls.

At the Afternoon Board wheat was moderately active and firmer, closing at 91c cash or seller the month, and 92c seller the last half. Oats were firm, with buyers at 47⅛c, but no reported transactions. No. 2 corn was neglected. There was no inquiry for provisions or lake freights.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2.

BEEF CATTLE.—Including the stale cattle held over from last week, the number in the yards for sale to-day reached fully 2,500 head—the fresh receipts aggregating 2,177 head. Under this large supply, and with continued unfavorable reports from the East, the market, as may be supposed, was dull and depressed. There was an average attendance of buyers, and the quality of the stock was all that could be desired, but there were so few orders to execute, and that too of all classes of buyers, and there was no disposition to invest, save at very low prices. Concessions of 25c were usually asked, and in some instances sales were made at fully 50c. The range of prices paid was $4.50@7.75 for common to choice.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra graded steers	$7.50@8.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	7.50@7.75
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	7.00@7.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	6.50@6.75
Medium Grades—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs	5.50@6.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.75@5.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	4.00@4.50

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	choice smooth steers	1,545	$7.75
17	[illegible]	1,333	7.75
25	[illegible]	1,423	7.50
45	smooth pony steers	1,099	6.62½
22	smooth pony steers	1,130	6.75
25	[illegible]	1,190	6.55
14	[illegible]	1,063	[illegible]
16	medium stock steers	1,070	[illegible]
17	light stockers	782	5.00
16	[illegible]	1,103	6.50
14	[illegible]	1,092	6.50
14	fat fleshy steers	1,138	6.25
15	smooth fat steers	1,140	7.00
22	good shipping steers	1,201	7.25
34	smooth fleshy steers	1,100	7.12½
14	[illegible]	1,167	6.50
17	fair fleshy steers	1,170	7.50
19	choice steers	1,304	7.37½
13	good shipping steers	1,203	6.85

HOGS.—Since Saturday last 3,273 head have arrived. This made a pretty liberal supply for a Monday, but the markets below were generally reported firm, which insured a good shipping demand, under which prices were well sustained, holders asking an advance, and obtaining in some instances, $8.50@8.60 for good to choice; and $8.70@8.85 for medium; and at $8.80@9.10 for good to choice. We note the following transactions:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
180	252	$9.00	20	193	$8.75
20	161	8.62½	79	221	8.85
60	193	8.75	27	200	8.85
56	173	8.75	41	287	8.75
23	240	9.00	206	197	8.75
50	276	9.05	22	193	8.60
54	241	9.10	64	214	8.75
30	212	9.05	45	220	8.65
54	261	9.10	64	214	8.80
36	218	8.80	45	154	8.50
127	198	8.70	82	167	8.70
45	211	8.90	108	248	9.00
51	200	8.80	62	207	8.75
26	287	8.90	69	162	8.65
44	213	8.75	122	194	8.85
114	213	8.85	63	177	8.70
63	242	9.00	70	178	8.65

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2.

LUMBER—An active day was passed at the wholesale docks, and prices ruled a shade firmer, the advance being about 15@25c per 1,000 ft. "A" shingles sold at $3.00@3.10; and lath moved off quite freely at $2.00 per 1,000 afloat. The following sales were reported:

Cargo of scow Union, from Montague, 80 m ft common mixed, ¼ strips, at $11.00; and 40 m lath at $2.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of scow Damascus, from Montague, 130 m ft boards and strips, mostly boards, at $11.50; and 40 m lath at $2.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr Dolphin, from Muskegon, 141 m ft, mostly joist and scantling, at $10.00; 20,150 lath, at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Maine, from Muskegon, 133 m ft mixed, at $11.00 for strips, and $10.50 for joist and scantling; 25 m lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Clipper City, from Muskegon, 125 m ft common boards and strips (upper cut) at $11.37½; 3 m pickets at $8.00; and 25 m lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Challenge, from Muskegon, 140 m ft boards and strips (upper cut), at $11.25; and 10 m joist and scantling at $10.50; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Emeline, from Black Lake, 130 m ft common, largely boards, at $11.50; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of barge Wyoming, from Grand River, 118,000 ft mixed, and 15,000 ft mixed at $11.50, mill tally; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Liberty, from Spring Lake, 50 m ft strips and 50 m ft boards (fair common) at $11.25; sold by Reglade & Fraser.

Cargo of schr G. Knapp, from Neshoto, 110 m ft mixed lumber at $10.50, and 20 m lath at $2.00; sold by E. L. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of brig Pilgrim, from Muskegon, 160 m ft strips and boards at $12.00; sold by E. L. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr J. F. Tracy, from Manistee, 40 m ft sawed timber at $16.00, and 40 m ft scantling and joist at $10.00; sold by E. L. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of barge C. S. Allen, from Grand River, 82,000 ft strips and 54,547 ft mixed at $15.00, mill tally; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Ardent, from Pentwater, part cargo of shingles at $3.10; sold by Bush, Hill & Johnson.

Cargo of prop Ira Chaffee, from Kalamazoo, 40 m ft coarse mixed at $11.75; sold by Bush, Hill & Johnson.

Cargo of schr Florence, from Spring Lake, 35 m ft boards at $12.75; 25 m ft scantling and joist at $12.25; 20 m lath at $2.00; and 3 m pickets at $8.00; sold by Bush, Hill & Johnson.

Cargo of schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 70 m ft piece-stuff at $13.75 for long, and $10.50 for short; sold by Phillips & Browne.

Cargo of schr Sardinia, from Muskegon, 150 m ft common boards and strips at $11.50 for strips, and $10.50 for mixed; sold by Phillips & Browne.

Cargo of schr Ardent, from Pentwater, 351 m "A" sawed shingles at $3.00; sold by Phillips & Browne.

Cargo of schr Emma, from Pentwater, 56 m ft joist and scantling at $10.75; sold by Phillips & Browne.

Cargo of schr Eleanor, from Muskegon, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $10.75; sold by Phillips & Browne.

Cargo of schr Challenge, from Pere Marquette, 25 m ft boards and strips at $12.50; and 25 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr E. P. Mason, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr Annie Tomine, from Manistee, 60 m ft sawed timber at $15.00, and 40 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr Major N. H. Ferry, from Black Lake, 101 m ft common mixed, largely boards, at $11.50; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues active and prices firm, as follows:

First clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$55.00@60.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	50.00@55.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@45.00
Third clear, 1¼ inch to 2 inch	45.00@50.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough, [illegible]	40.00@45.00
[illegible] wide	36.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	19.00@20.00
Common flooring (dressed)	27.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14-inch and upwards	30.00@35.00
A stock boards	30.00@35.00
B stock boards	18.00@20.00
Common boards, fencing, joists, scantling, and small timber, 16 ft. and under	12.50@13.50
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.50@16.00
Dry common boards and fencing	14.00
Pickets, flat	10.00@12.00
Pickets, square	10.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	13@ 14
Cedar posts, round	20@ [illegible]
Lath	2.25@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.00@ 3.25

ON TRACK.

There was no increase in the demand, but dealers are not disposed to grant concessions. We quote:

A or star	$ 3.30
No. 1 sawed	1.50@ 2.37

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. $3.00 per car-load added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—No new features were developed in this market to-day. The demand as yet is confined to supplying the wants of the local trade and concessions are frequently granted. We quote: Choice dairy, 26@27c; fair to good tub and firkin, 20@23c; common grades, 18@19c.

BAGGING—A fair inquiry existed for this line of goods to-day, and quotations were firm and nominally unchanged. Burlaps and gunnies were quiet and steady: Stark, 45c; Lewiston A, 45c; Fort Pitt, 45c; Ludlow A, 45c; American, 40c; Union A, 39c; gunnies, [illegible]c, [illegible]; gunnies, [illegible]; burlaps, [illegible]; wool sacks, 60c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—We note a marked improvement in the demand for building materials, and dealers are almost invariably realizing at quotations given below: Michigan stucco, $2.50@2.25; marble dust, $2.75@[illegible]; lime, in bulk, $ brl, $1.25; lime, in brls, $1.40; cement, Clark's Utica, $ brl, $2.15@2.25; cement, Rosendale, $ brl, $2.00@2.25; Akron, $ brl, $2.00@2.25; Louisville cement, $2.15@2.25; plastering hair, $ bu, 30@35c; white sand, $ brl, $[illegible]; fire brick, $ m, $[illegible]; fire clay, $ brl, $[illegible].

BRAN—Sales of 10 tons at $17.50 on track; 10 tons at $18.50 del.

CHEESE—Prime goods were in better inquiry, and prices were generally well supported; low grades were rather quiet, and in favor of customers, to quote: New York factory, 15@16c; Illinois factory, 15@16c; Western Reserve, 15@16c.

COAL—The movement in this market was again of a light character, and prices were unsettled. We quote as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $14.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Erie and Briar Hill, $9.00@9.50; Willow Bank, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50@7.00; Youghiogheny, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.00@8.50; Illinois, $5.50@6.00.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry was meagre, and prices were almost nominal:

Whiskey barrels	$1.80@2.25
Pork barrels	1.20@1.25
Lard tierces	1.90@2.00
Flour barrels, flat hoops	45@ 50
Flour barrels, round hoops	53@ 55

CANDLES—The following are the prices current: Vaxtine, 19½c; tallow (stearine), 13½@14c; Schneider's star, 14½@15½c; Barrett's stearic light, 18@18½c.

COFFEE—There was an active demand for coffee to-day, both on local and interior account, and, under continued encouraging advices from Baltimore and New York, coupled with the fact that the stocks are rather light, prices tend to a higher range. We quote: Mocha 28½@29½c; Java, 26¼@27¼c; O. G. Java, 25¾@26¾c; roasting Rio, 19½@21½c; common Rio, 20½@21c; fair to good, 21½@22c; prime to choice, 22½@23½c; Laguayra, 22@23½c.

FISH—The fish market was again moderately active, and prices firm at the annexed range:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl	$7.00@ 7.75
Whitefish, No. 2, ½ brl	6.50@ 6.75
Trout, No. 1, ½ brl	5.75@ 6.00
Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl	12.00@12.50
Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl	9.00@ 9.50
Mackerel, large family, ½ brl	8.00@ 8.50
Mackerel, medium family, ½ brl	7.00@ 7.25
Mackerel, extra mess, ½ brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, kits	2.75@ 3.00
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	2.70@ 2.75
Codfish, George's Bank, 100 lbs	7.50@ 8.00
Codfish, Grand Bank	7.00@ 7.25
No. 1 box herring	45@ 50
Scaled herring	48@ 50
Labrador herring, ½ brl	5.00@ 5.50
Labrador herring, ¼ brl	2.75@ 3.00
Pickled herring, No. 1, ½ brl	4.50@ 5.00
Pickled herring, No. 1, ¼ brl	4.00@ 4.50
Smoked halibut, $ 100 lbs	9.00@ 9.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—We note a fair demand for this line of goods, and quotations are firm as follows:

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, $6.00@8.00; lemons, $6.00@7.00; oranges, Palermo, $4.00@5.00; oranges, [illegible].

DRIED FRUITS—Turkey prunes, 13@15c; French prunes, 18@24c; Malaga figs, 15@18c; figs, [illegible]; dates, new, 13@15c; apples, Southern, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 8@10c; peaches, halves, 14@15c; peaches, [illegible]; blackberries, [illegible]; raspberries, [illegible]; cherries, pitted, [illegible]; raisins, [illegible].

NUTS—Almonds, soft-shelled, [illegible]; Almonds, paper-shelled, [illegible]; Brazil nuts, [illegible]; filberts, [illegible]; walnuts, [illegible]; pecans, Texas, [illegible]; pecans, Missouri, 12@15c.

HIDES—Prices were again easy and favorable to the interest of buyers. The demand was light. We quote: City butchers', [illegible]; country do, [illegible]; green salted, cured, light, [illegible]; do, heavy, [illegible]; green salted, part cured, [illegible]; green calf, [illegible]; dry flint, [illegible]; dry salted, [illegible]; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, one-third off.

HAY—Dealers report a fair demand, and sales are effected with considerable freedom at former prices. We quote: Timothy, pressed, $[illegible]; [illegible], $[illegible]; prairie, loose, on wagon, $12.00@14.00. For delivery, $1.00 per ton additional.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was light, but the change of importance was made in prices:

Bar iron	3¾@ 4¼c
Horseshoe iron	5¾@ 6c
Heavy band	5¾@ 6c
Hoop and light band	6@ 6¼c
Round and square	[illegible]
Oval	[illegible]
Half oval and half round	[illegible]
Sheet iron, common	[illegible]
Sheet iron, charcoal	[illegible]
Sheet iron, Juniata	[illegible]
Norway nail rods	[illegible]
Plow steel, German	[illegible]
Cast plow steel	[illegible]
Bessemer plow steel	10 @11c
Spring and tire steel	10 @11c

LEATHER—There was no improvement in the demand and prices were essentially the same as last noted:

HEMLOCK—City harness, [illegible]; country harness, [illegible]; kip, [illegible]; upper, [illegible]; calf, [illegible]; sole, [illegible]; slaughter sole, [illegible]; rough upper, [illegible]; buffalo slaughter sole, [illegible].

OAK—Slaughter sole, [illegible]; harness, [illegible]; kip, [illegible]; calf, [illegible]; French calf, [illegible]; French kip, [illegible]; [illegible].

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers reported a moderate demand, and a firmer feeling was manifested, yet no change was made in quotations:

TIN—Box tin plate, I C, 10x14, $10.50; roofing tin, I C, $10.50; large pigs, 40c; small pigs, 41c; bar tin, 42c.

COPPER—Metallic, 40@43c; copper bottoms, 39c; braziers, over 16 lbs, 38c; tinned copper, 35c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 12c; first quality, less than cask, [illegible]; spelter, 11c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, [illegible]; 10, 10½c; 11, 11½c; 12 and 13, [illegible]; 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 16c; 20, 17c.

NAILS—As compared with this time last season, the volume of business transacted is a trifle less. The demand is only fair. We quote as follows: 10d@60d, $ keg, $4.25; 8d, $ keg, $4.50; 6d, [illegible]; 4d, [illegible]; 3d, [illegible]; 2d, [illegible]; fine blued, [illegible]; 3d, [illegible].

OILS—Continue in active demand, and for carbon the tendency is to a higher range of prices. Lard oil was steady and firm. We, however, make no alterations in our list: Carbon, 29c; extra lard oil, $1.35@1.38; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.05; linseed, raw, 98c; linseed, boiled, $1.03; whale oil, $1.05; bank oil, 90@95c; straits, $1.00; lubricating (W. V.), 55@60c; turpentine, 60c; sperm oil, $2.50; elephant oil, $1.15@1.20; neatsfoot oil, No. 1, $1.10@1.30; do, strictly pure, $1.40.

SOAPS—The inquiry is large and of a local character, but prices are steady as follows: 8¼c for Patna; 8½c for Carolina; and 8¾c for Arracan.

SOAPS—There was a better demand for soaps, and prices ruled firm as follows: German and French, 8¾@9¾c; named brands, [illegible]c; foreign castile, 14@17c.

SUGARS—The firmness noted in this market yesterday shows no signs of abatement. The demand is active, and, under light stocks of refined grades, prices are looking upward. We continue to quote: Common to fair Cuba, 11½@11¾c; good to choice Cuba, 11⅝@12¼c; merchants' B B, 9¾@10⅛c; Columbia C C, 9½@10¼c; good to choice Porto Rico, 11½@12½c; powdered, crushed, and granulated, 13⅜@14¼c; New York circle A, 13@13⅜c; New York choice white, 13⅜@13¾c; extra C, 13⅛@13¼c; New York C, 13⅛@13½c.

SYRUPS—The demand was moderate, and the market ruled steady at unchanged prices: New Orleans molasses, 70@85c; Philadelphia golden syrup, 95@97½c; silver drips, 80@85c; Cuba molasses, 45@50c; New York extra sugar house syrup, 70@75c; Philadelphia beehive, 45@48c; Calvert silver drips, 95c@$1.00.

SODA AND SALERATUS—The market to-day was fairly active, and firm at unchanged quotations: Pyle's soda, 10c; nonesuch, 8@9½c; [illegible]; Deland's chemical, 9¼@10c; do healthy, 8@9¼c; do pure, 8¼@9c; Vinacher's gilt edge, 9@9½c; gold medal, 9¼@9½c.

SPICES—There was a meagre inquiry for spices and prices were almost nominal: Allspice, 24c; cloves, 40@45c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.35@1.40; No. 2, $1.25@1.30; cassia, 65@70c; pepper, 26@28c.

SALT—The movement in this market was a moderate one, and quotations were firm, as follows: Fine, $ brl, $2.30; ordinary, coarse, $ brl, $2.50@2.55; ground solar, $ brl, $2.65; dairy, $ brl, $4.50; Ashton dairy, $ bag, $5.00; dairy, with bags, $3.50@3.75.

STARCH—The demand was light, but dealers were firm in their views, at the following range of prices: Kingsford corn, 11¼@12c; pure, 10@10½c; Peoria crystal, 8@9c; satin, 10@11c; Peoria laundry, 8@9c; Oswego corn, 10@11c; Watts' pure, 11@11½c; Oswego laundry, 11½@12c.

SEEDS—The following sales were reported to-day: BROOM CORN—3 brls at $3.50 $ bu. TIMOTHY—30 bags good at $6.80; 10 bags prime at $5.75; 12 and 4 bags at $4.60; 8 bags at $4.50; 5 bags at $4.50. CLOVER—3 and 7 bags at $8.60; 12 bags at $8.60; 4 bags at $8.75. MILLET—16 bags at $1.25. HUNGARIAN—10 bags at $1.50. FLAX—16 bags prime for seed at $2.25.

TOBACCO—A fair demand existed for this article to-day, and prices were firm as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, $1.05@1.15; choice, 90c@$1.00; medium, 75@80c; common, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Choice, 30@35c; medium, 26@28c; common stems, 22@25c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90c@$1.00; half bright, 75@80c; black, sound, 65@70c.

TEAS—The inquiry was moderate and dealers were asking and receiving full quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 90@95c; do, fair to good, 95c@$1.10; do, fine and extra choice, $1.40@1.70; superior to fine imperial, $1.10@1.30; choice to extra fine, $1.50@1.70; good to fine Japan, 95c@$1.10; colored natural leaf Japan, 85@95c; good to fine gunpowder, $1.10@1.30; choice to extra choice, $1.50@1.75.

WOOD—The inquiry was light and prices were weak: Beech, $8.50; maple, $9.50; hickory, $10.50@11.00; slabs, $7.00@7.50.

WOOL—There is no change to note in this market. The demand is fair and quotations steady, as follows: Tub, extra, clean, 50@55c; tub, common, 47@50c; fleece, X X, good condition, light, 45@46c; fleece, X X, bad condition, heavy, 38@40c; fleece, X, good condition, light, 45@48c; fleece, X, bad condition, heavy, 38@40c; fleece, medium, good condition, light, 42@44c; fleece, medium, bad condition, heavy, 38@40c; fleece, coarse, light and clean, 40@42c; fleece, coarse, light and dingy, 40@42c; fleece, unwashed, fine, 25@30c; fleece, unwashed, coarse, 28@30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 2—Evening.—Stock market closed. [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANKFORT, May 2.—Bonds [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, May 2—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 20s. Winter wheat, 9s 5d@9s 6d; red wheat, 8s 10d@[illegible]; white wheat, 9s 5d@9s 6d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 103s. Lard, 70s.

[illegible]

[illegible] Bacon, [illegible] for Cumberland cut; [illegible] for short rib middles. Turpentine, [illegible].

LONDON, May 2.—Tallow, 44s 3d; market dull. Sugar, [illegible].

HAVRE, May 2.—Cotton heavy at [illegible] afloat.

ANTWERP, May 2.—Petroleum closed heavy at [illegible].

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Beeves count 6,416 for the week. On sale, to-day, 70 cars at Communipaw, at One Hundredth street, and at at Weehawken, making 2,300. Trade very active, and all sold early, and prices are 1@1½c higher, averaging 15c. The range is 12c for Texans; 13@17c for ordinary to good Illinois cattle; 17¼c for prime cattle, costing 9c gross in Chicago. Nothing good sold below 15c, making the strongest market of the season. A lot of 43 extra 3 cwt Illinois steers brought 16½c; 17½c; 22 do at 16c. [illegible]

Sheep have further advanced in price, with 11,400 for the week, and 2,836 to-day. Sheared ones are worth 6@8c, with 90 offered for a car extra 140 lbs Kentucky; car 74 lbs Ohio sold at 7½c; car 85 lbs at 8½c; and a lot of 90 lbs at 9c.

Hogs are easier, with 46 cars to-day, making 19,500 for the week, and carrying, dressed at 12¾@13c. Two cars sold alive, coarse, 9¼ lbs, at 9½c.

Veal very abundant and cheap. Lambs are scarce and worth 15@20c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Beef cattle in fair demand at an advance. Sales 1,800 extra at $10.00@10.50; fair to good do, $9.00@9.75; common, $8.00@8.75.

Sheep held firmly; sales 9,000 head at 8@9c.

Hogs dull and lower. Sales 1,800 head, at 12.50@13c, the latter for prime corn-fed.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Cattle steady; good demand at 4½@7½c.

Hogs unchanged, 7½@8c.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, May 2.—Cattle—Offerings this week mainly good. But few mixed droves, and a small number of oxen, and comparatively few stockers. Best butchers' spring steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, sold at 9½c; medium weights, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, sold at 8@8½c, and lighter at 7@7½c. A few Canadian stockers were taken at 5@6½c; and oxen from 7½@8½c.

Sheep—Show an advance of 1½c, and range 8½c and 9½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 2.—COTTON—Heavy and a shade lower; sales of 800 bales at 23¼c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 10,714 brls; 5@10c better; sales 11,500 brls at $4.90@5.20 for superfine State and Western; $5.00@5.75 for common to choice extra State; $5.00@5.75 for do extra Western; $5.80@6.40 for good choice white wheat extra; $5.15@5.15 for common to choice prime Ohio; $5.40@6.50 for common to fair extra Southern; $5.00@8.50 for good to choice do, closing quiet; including 5,300 brls extra State and Western, for export, at [illegible]. Southern flour a shade firmer; sales 200 brls at $6.00@6.50 for common to fair extra; $6.00@8.50 for good to choice. Rye flour quiet; sales 150 brls at $4.25@5.00. Corn meal quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 28,000 bu; better; sales of 92,000 bu at $1.15@1.17 for No. 2 spring; $1.19@1.22 for No. 1 do; $1.32@1.35 for winter red and amber Western. Rye quiet and steady. Barley and barley malt dull and nominal. Corn—Receipts, 17,200 bu; market dull and drooping; sales 29,000 bu at $1.05@1.10 for new mixed Western; $1.12 for new and old mixed Western. Oats—Receipts, 8,002 bu; sales of 36,000 bu at 61½@62½c for Western in store and afloat; 63@65c for Ohio and State.

Total stock of grain in warehouse May 2—Wheat, 337,544 bu; rye, 38,286 bu; corn, 147,880 bu; barley, 149,413 bu; oats, 317,008 bu; malt, 97,580 bu; peas, 4,998 bu.

GROCERIES—Rice firm; sales of 90 tcs Carolina at 8½@9¼c. Sugar firm; sales of 700 hhds at 9@10c. Molasses dull. Coffee dull.

PETROLEUM—15¼@15⅝c for crude; 27¼@28c for refined.

HAY—90c for shipping; $1.00@1.30 for retail lots.

HOPS—Firm at 15@20c for American.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 43½@47c.

PROVISIONS—Pork Firmer; sales 700 brls at $29.00 for mess; $31.00@28.75 for prime; $26.25 for prime mess; 1,100 brls mess, seller May, June, and July, at $29.00. Total stock of old and new May 1, 56,[illegible] brls; same date last month, 4,[illegible] brls; same date 1869, 82,[illegible]. Beef firm; sales 23 brls at $12.00@16.00 for new plain mess; $16.00@18.00 for new extra mess. Tierce beef more active and firm; sales 1,000 tcs at $25.00 for prime mess; $30.00 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of 100 brls at $24.00@30.00 for new. Cut meats firm; sales of 216 pkgs at 13@13¾c for shoulders; 16@17c for hams. Middles steady. Lard dull and unchanged; sales 500 tcs at 16@16¾c for steam; 17@17¼c for kettle rendered; also, 1,000 tcs steam, seller May, June, and July, 16½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady at 14@30c for Ohio; 18@30c for State.

CHEESE—Quiet at 15@17c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool—Quiet and very firm; shipments, 15,000 bu wheat, at 4d per sail, 4½d per steam.

LATER.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed a shade firmer, with a fair export and home trade demand. Wheat firmer, with a fair export and milling demand at $1.11@1.17 for No. 2 spring, and $1.28@1.31 for winter red and amber Western. Rye quiet and steady. Oats firm at 62c for Western in store. Corn dull at $1.05@1.11 for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $29.00 for mess. Beef firm and in fair demand. Cut meats firm; moderate inquiry. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet at [illegible] for steam. Butter dull.

WHISKEY—More active and decidedly firm: sales of 800 brls Western at $1.07@1.09 free, and 300 brls at $1.07½ for May and seller May.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at 92c for No. 1; 89¼c for No. 2. Oats and corn nominal. Rye unchanged. Barley active and advancing; rejected, 25c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—3,000 brls flour; 25,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—4,000 brls flour; 31,000 bu wheat.

LATER—Wheat quiet and steady, at 92c for No. 1 in store; 89¼c for No. 2 do.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat a shade better; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.15; amber Michigan, $1.09; No. 1 red, $1.10½; No. 2 do $1.08. Corn ½c lower; No. 1, 91c; No. 2, 90c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 1, 55c.

CLOVERSEED—$7.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 brls; wheat, 3,700 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 400 bu; corn, 16,000 bu.

Grain in store May 1—Wheat, 348,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 61,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; family, $5.00@5.25; fancy, $5.50@6.00. Wheat steady at $1.12@1.13. Corn dull; demand light at 85@90c; Rye firm and in fair demand at 93@95c. Rye dull and drooping at 95@98c. Barley nominally unchanged, at 75@90c, the whole range.

COTTON—Dull and prices nominal at 21¾c.

WHISKEY—Dull at $1.03@1.10, the latter rate, old prices.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet but firm at $29.00 for sales. Bulk meats in good demand; sales 300,000 lbs at 11½@12c for shoulders, 14¾c for sides; clear rib and clear sides are held at 15@15½c and not much demand nor much offering. Bacon quiet but held firm at 13½c for shoulders, and 16¾c for clear rib. Sales 150,000 lbs at 16½c for clear rib sold at 16½c. Lard held firmly at 16½c for prime kettle; steam, 16c.

BUTTER—In better supply and dull, at 30@33c.

EGGS—In large supply, and declined to 14@15c.

OILS—Linseed oil steady; lard oil in fair demand. Stock light. Lard oil at $1.25@1.30.

MONETARY—Gold, 114¾, buying. Exchange firm, par buying. Money market easy.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—COTTON—Dull and entirely nominal. Receipts, 149 bales; exports, 927 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—$4.50@6.50. Corn, $1.10. Oats dull and nominal.

HAY—Choice at $31.00.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 16½@18c. Pork, $33.00 in store. Bacon shoulders, 13c; sides, 17¼c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—COTTON—Weak; middlings at 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5.00. Corn—Sacked at $1.15 for choice shelled. Wheat at $1.05@1.10. Oats at 64c. Rye at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Very active; prices advancing. Pork at $29.50. Bacon, 14c, 16¾@16¾c. Bulk meats, 12c, 16@16½c. Lard, 17c.

TOBACCO—Sales of 87 hhds at $7.75@8.60 for frosted to good lugs; $9.50@25.00 for low to fine leaf.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—TOBACCO—Strong at full prices.

COTTON—Lower at 21@21½c for middling.

HEMP—Steady, at $130.00@150.00.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; $3.90@4.10 for fall superfine; $4.25@4.50 for extra; $5.00@7.50 for choice to fancy family. Wheat firm and unchanged; 70@95c for common to No. 1 spring; No. 2 red fall at $1.03@1.05; choice to fancy, $1.25@1.33. Corn buoyant and better; No. 2 mixed, in bulk, 90c; No. 2 yellow, 94c; mixed sacked, 99c@$1.00; yellow, $1.02@1.05; choice white, $1.05@1.06. Oats firm and more doing, at 58@60c. Rye better, at 88c.

WHISKEY—Dull, at $1.03.

GROCERIES—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; offerings light; pork, $29.50@29.75, the latter for extra heavy. Bacon—Shoulders sold at 13¼c; clear more. Lard firm at 16½@16¾c for tierce; 18c for choice keg.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; wheat, 12,300 bu; corn, 23,300 bu; oats, 7,700 bu; barley, 1,500 bu; Rye, 900 bu; hogs, 396 head.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; advanced 25c; superfine, $5.25@5.75; extra, $5.50@6.00; family, $6.25@6.75. Wheat firm; Maryland amber, $1.35@1.60. Corn firm; white, $1.13@1.14; yellow, $1.12. Oats steady at 62@65c.

PROVISIONS—Active and advancing. Mess pork, $29.00. Bacon—Rib, 16½c; clear sides, 17½c; shoulders, 13¾@13¾c; hams, 19@20c. Lard, 17@17½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at $1.05.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Best grades in good demand; spring wheat extra family, $5.50@6.50. Wheat in fair demand; Western red, $1.25@1.32. Rye held at $1.05@1.10. Corn less active; yellow, $1.12. Oats, 63@65c for Western.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 19¼c; refined, 27c.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

WHISKEY—Dull at $1.06 for iron bound.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; country brands—white XX, $6.00@6.50; red XX, $5.50@5.50; amber XX, $5.50@5.75; spring XX, $4.50@5.00. Rye flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red held at $1.15; No. 2 do at $1.09½. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats—56c for No. 1 State. Barley heavy; held at 90@95c for State and Canada. Rye quiet at 90@92c.

PETROLEUM—Firm, with more inquiry; refined held at 24c for standard white, on spot; crude steady and firm at $3.50 per brl.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour demand good at $5.00@5.25. Wheat steady and firm; extra, $1.20; No. 1, $1.17½. Corn—No. 1, 95c. Oats—State, 56@57c. Bran firmer at $18.00@19.00.

CLOVER SEED—Nominal at $8.50.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........May 1 and 2.

Stmr Van Raalte, Holland, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 166 brls flour, 20 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop E. B. Caldwell, Detroit, 29 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Detroit, 600 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 50 m lumber, 450 bu potatoes, 4 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop E. F. Wade, Port Huron, 255 pkgs fish, 3 cords stave bolts.
Bark Great West, Bay City, 400 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 1,000 ties.
Schr Ada, Manistee, 1,200 telegraph poles, 15 cds wood, 1,000 posts.
Schr Hamilton, Amsterdam, 130 cds wood.
Schr S. Bates, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, 75 m lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, 24 cds wood, 34 cds bark.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr N. M. Dunham, Hilton's Pier, 110 cds wood.
Schr Trio, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber, 8 m lath.
Schr Coaster, Saugatuck, 45 cds wood.
Schr Marion Dixon, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Barge C. Mears, Grand Haven, 290 cds bark, 30 cds wood, [illegible] oak plank.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 135 m lumber.
Barge Planet, Peshtigo, 200 m lumber.
Prop Milwaukee, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 50 bbls pig iron and sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 1,332 bars railroad iron and sundries.
Prop Bradbury, Buffalo, 1,500 brls lime and sundries.
Prop Wenona, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Waverly, [illegible], 5,200 m lumber.
Prop Lady Franklin, Manitowoc Island, lights.
Schr Falcon, Kewaunee, 110 cds bark.
Scow South Haven, [illegible], 30 m lumber, 30 cds bark.
Scow Seneca, White Lake, 124 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Scow L. Palmer, South Haven, 80 m lumber.
Scow Little Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Scow Green Bay, Oconto, 130 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Scow N. M. Dunham, Hilton's Pier, 115 cds wood.
Barge Rouse, Peshtigo, 280 m lumber.
Barge C. P. Allen, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Barns, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Bark Norman, Little Sandpoint, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath, 50 m shingles.
Schr [illegible], Bay Du Noquette, 75 m lumber, 311 m lath, 50 m pickets.
Schr Fanny L. Jones, Muskegon, 1,800 ties.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, White Lake, 1,400 ties.
Schr H. Rand, Frankfort, 2,150 ties.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr E. Rose, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Warren, Grand Haven, 60 m staves.
Schr W. B. Hawkins, Union Pier, 120 cds wood.
Schr L. M. Mason, Pentwater, 400 m lath.
Schr Shamrock, Grand Haven, 65 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Schr Harper and Frey, Grand Haven, 35 m lumber.
Schr J. Q. Gardner, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath, 3 m pickets.
Schr Evaline, Holland, 24,000 staves.
Schr E. J. Shepherd, Lincoln, 185 m lumber.
Schr Kenosha, Bay City, 120 m lumber.
Schr Mary Amelia Grand Haven, 65 cds wood.
Schr Wyoming, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, no cargo.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Cecilia, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Bark Sanborn, Peshtigo, [illegible] m lumber, 30 m lath.
Brig Pilgrim, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr J. L. Wallace, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr General W. Scott, Menominee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Deney, Grand Haven, 25 m lumber.
Schr C. Hubbard, Kewaunee, 112 cds wood.
Schr Emeline, Black Lake, 115 m lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Little Sandpoint, 240 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr H. B. Bott, Oconto, 170 m lumber, 58 m lath.
Schr Driver, Carleton, 108 cds bark.
Schr Wolfin, Holland, 40 m staves.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 4 m ties.
Schr Gertrude, Muskegon, 40 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Eleanor, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Lake, 140 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Cynthia Gordon, St. Joseph, 30 m lumber.
Schr E. P. Mason, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Muskegon, 5,000 ties.
Sch Gem, Wilbert's Pier, 50 cords wood.
Schr Perseia, Grand Haven, 75 cords wood.
Schr G. Knapp, Two Rivers, 106 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow Monitor, White Lake, 60 m lumber, 6 m lath.
Scow Union, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Scow Louisa Ann, South Haven, 35 cords wood.
Scow Hirondelle, White Lake, 20 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 8 m lath.
Scow Robert, South Haven, 45 cords wood.
Schr George E. Purington, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr San Jacinto, Peshtigo, 120 m lumber, 50 m lath.

CLEARED........May 2.

Stmr Van Raalte, Holland, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 100 green hides, 100 dry hides, 50 bu oats, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Superior City, 58 bales hay, 150 brls flour, 100 brls salt, 2,150 bu oats, 300 du corn, 20 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Perry Hannah, Kingston, 14,000 bu wheat.
Barge Great West, Peshtigo, sundries.
Scow W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, sundries.
Scow Paris, Palmer, South Haven, 100 bu oats.
Scow F. L. Jones, Muskegon, 300 bu oats, 10 bales hay, 1 brl pork.
Bark Alice Richards, Marquette, 3,000 bu oats.
Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 300 bu oats.
Schr Cynthia Gordon, St. Joseph, 20 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Persia, Kasper's Pier, 1 ton hay.

Port of Buffalo.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO, April 28 and 29.—Props Badger State, Jay Gould, Colorado, Canisteo, and Passaic.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO, April 28 and 29.—Props Mohawk and Fountain City, bark M. E. Perew, schrs H. P. Dobbins, Champion, Golden Harvest, R. Hinchman, and Sam Flint.

Vessels Passing the Welland Canal.

EASTWARD—APRIL 27.

Name.	Where from.	Where to.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL LOCK, Chicago, May 2—5 p. m.

CLEARED—Reliance, Lemont, light; Rescue, Lemont, light; Montcalm, Joliet, light; Daring, Joliet, 25,784 ft lumber; M. L. Adams, 2 [illegible]; Lone, [illegible]; Financier, St. Louis, [illegible]; [illegible].

ARRIVED—Parson Brownlow, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn; General McClellan, LaSalle, 5,450 bu corn; 4,211 bu oats; prop Novelty, LaSalle, 4,735 bu corn; [illegible]; [illegible].

[illegible]

CHICAGO, May 2—5 p. m.—CLEARED—[illegible].

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The following engagements were reported on 'Change: To Buffalo—Propeller Bradbury, flour at 75c through to New York; Props Empire State and Chicago, corn on through rate to New York; Schr [illegible], corn at [illegible]; [illegible]; To Ogdensburgh—Prop Lawrence, flour and corn [illegible].

CLEVELAND, April 30.—The *Herald* says: "There is a good demand for canal vessels, and several charters have been made to-day. We record schrs A. Ford, Dane, and Hemisphere, chartered at 7c for wheat to Oswego, and the active demand and large transactions in wheat to-day, we should judge, would require all the shipping disengaged in port. Rates to Buffalo remain unchanged at 3¼c by sail and 4c by steam."

Disasters at Algonac.

The lower part of the village of Algonac was overflowed by some three or four inches of water on Sunday. The ice has done much damage to the docks. The steamer Princess was badly damaged, the ice breaking her planks and bottom above water mark. One of her wheels was also broken. The steamer Minnie was crowded on Nelson's dock, and had one of her wheels broken. The barks Hercules and Danube were torn from their moorings, and the schooner Lucy Ancharad sprung a leak.

High Water at Menominee.

The Menominee *Herald*, of Friday, contains the following: "We have had the highest water on the Menominee this spring that has been known since the commencement of building mills here. The logs in the Boom Company's pond are piled thirty feet high, it was feared for several days that the jam would break and sweep away all the piers and booms and carry everything before it into Green Bay, and the company, to avert such a catastrophe, had from 100 to 150 men at work raising and securing the piers for several days. The water is now falling and all apprehension of danger is over."

The Ward Crew Rescued.

We are glad to learn that the crew of the little schooner Ward were not lost, as supposed, by the capsizing of the vessel. They were taken off by the St. Louis and taken below. The crew were on the Ward twenty-four hours exposed to the storm, and the vessel was twenty miles north of the city when the rescue was effected.

Daniel W. Smith, a passenger on the Ward, arrived here to-day, and informs us that all were saved. They were lashed to the wreck about eighteen hours, with a heavy sea breaking over them all the while, and were nearly perished when the St. Louis, Captain Pratt, came to the rescue and took them on board. The Captain did everything within his power to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunates during the trip to Detroit, where they were landed.—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, April 30.*

Ship-Building.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Friday makes the following notices: "A new vessel, the schooner J. C. Harrison, just completed, cost $30,000. She is 150 feet keel, 26 feet 2 inches beam, and 12 feet hold. The dimensions of the new schooner Alva Bradley are: Keel, 180 feet; beam, 32 feet; hold, 13 feet. The cost is about $45,000. The new propeller Bath, for the Union line, is 208 feet long, 31½ feet beam, and 12½ feet depth of hold. She will cost $100,000. A new barge for the Northern Transportation Company will cost $19,000. Dimensions: Keel, 210 feet; beam, 26; hold, 14. She is 800 tons burthen. Captain W. Boyce is to command her. Captain G. Stone commands the Alva Bradley; Captain J. Kirby the propeller Bath, and Captain Wm. Fletcher the Harrison.

Shovelling Grain at Buffalo.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Buffalo Board of Trade:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board of Trade [illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

E. P. WADE—The fine steamer E. P. Wade, under the command of that experienced navigator, Captain A. Gillies, arrived here on Sunday morning, with a cargo of general merchandise, from Detroit, and cleared last evening with a full load of flour and grain for Sarnia. She has thoroughly repaired, and will, in all respects, present a very fine appearance.

PICKED UP—The Captain of the schooner G. Knapp reports having picked up a new spar off Waukegan, on the 28th of April.

REMOVED—The street office of the Collector of Customs at Cleveland has been removed from Johnson's Marine Block to the building near the lighthouse, on the government pier.

COMMERCE OF MILWAUKEE—During the month of April there arrived at Milwaukee 318 vessels of all classes, with a tonnage of 99,427 tons, and 2,453 crew. The total number of departures was 300, tonnage, 111,861, and crew, 4,026.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible] Lake st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris. JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, etc. [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. James,

21 and 23 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn (up stairs). The renowned SPECIALIST of the age, founder and conductor of [illegible]. [illegible] Dr. JAMES, [illegible]

Private Matters.

Dr. J. H. CLARKE, the old, well-known and reliable [illegible], corner of Madison (formerly at "No. [illegible] Block"), cures all Diseases and Difficulties [illegible] of a private nature, of both sexes. [illegible] Private Medical Card." Address letters as above, or P. O. Box 846, Chicago, Ill.

Private Consultations.

[illegible] DR. L. BAKEMAN, [illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible] TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prostration Played Out.

Violent purgatives, emetics, salivants, blisters and bleeding have had their day.

The public can no longer be persuaded that the best way to cure them is to destroy the little strength that disease has left them.

Dyspepsia instead of dosing themselves with [illegible] and other powerful cathartics, tone their digestive organs and regulate their bowels with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Persons of bilious habit, instead of forcing the whole glandular system into a state of morbid irritation with mercurial poison, seek relief, and find it, in the operation of that wholesome vegetable alterative upon the disordered liver.

Nervous sufferers, tremulous, weak and dispirited, recruit their shattered systems with a course of the great invigorant, and bless the day when the celebrated Bitters of [illegible] [illegible].

Travellers by land and sea rejoice in the possession of an agreeable corrective, which protects them from the evil effects of malaria, from sea sickness, and from the disturbing influence of unaccustomed diet and unwholesome kinds of water.

The weak and debilitated feel their strength return, and their spirits revive under its bracing operation.

It is the only stimulant which cautious physicians can conscientiously recommend to ladies in delicate health, or to the aged and decrepit.

There is not a city, town, or settlement, on the American continent where it is not recognized as a household remedy, and a safeguard against epidemic; and, in short, wherever there is intelligence, product and commerce, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is prescribed a standard specific, for which, in the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

VINUM VITÆ.

VINUM VITÆ.

LADIES.

Tell your husbands to bring you a bottle of the finest Beverage, or Stimulating Tonic in the world—Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life. [illegible]

GENTLEMEN,

Taste and try Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or the Wine of Life, and by way of a test take your wife a bottle and see if it will not do her good. It is [illegible] by Druggists, Grocers, and Saloons, &c. Office, 43 State-st., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Rates of Passage Reduced.

Steamers sail every fortnight, DIRECT TO LONDON, from Pier No. 3, N. R.

PARAGUAY, DIXON, April 26, at 3 p. m.

Cabin passage $90, and $50 in currency; steerage, $30 in currency. [illegible] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st, at 12 o'clock noon [illegible]. ALASKA, Capt. [illegible]. ARIZONA, Capt. [illegible]. MONTANA, Capt. [illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible] J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. [illegible] GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL NOTICES.

MRS. WILSON,

Midwife and Nurse, Residence 59 East Indiana-st. Having been for many years successfully engaged in [illegible] TERMS MODERATE.

MEDICAL.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind or Bleeding Piles. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

[illegible]

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The City's Consumption of Gas.

A New Armory—The Bridewell Keeper—Southwestern Avenue.

Protection to Travellers—The Sunday Law—Water Street Market.

Railroad Tracks—Invitations.

The Common Council held a long and tedious session last evening, President Cumiskey in the chair. The following Aldermen were present: Clark, Bennett, Dunnigan, Dixon, Hahn, Medill, Bailey, McEvoy, Whitaker, Hesing, Tracy, Hildreth, Powell (W. S.), Powell (George), Holden, Wallace, Sidwell, Wahl, Woodward, McCauley, Jones, Campbell, Gill, Shall, Mulvihill, Dunham, Hickey, Boutell, Schmidt, Tyler, Schintz, Bengy, Carney, Herrine, McCaffery, Dixon, Devine.

The Clerk presented a communication stating that his official business was confined to the present committee.

Referred to be filed and published.

SEWERAGE CONTRACTORS.

The Mayor presented the following:

I return herewith, without my approval, the report of the committee of the City Council on the subject of sewerage contracts, for the reason that I do not think the action of the committee in the premises is in accordance with the ordinance. I do not consider that if the called upon to approve of a bond, or of a contract, in such a case, that it is apparent to me that where the Common Council undertakes to give effect to such report, it should also be in accordance with the ordinance, and that it should also be in the opinion of the committee to approve of the contract, and accordingly I do not approve of the action of the committee, I would respectfully suggest that the committee should have only provided in lieu of the contractors thereon, and that the matter be referred back to the committee for further consideration, and that the matter be recommitted to the committee, and that the matter be referred back to the committee, and that the matter be referred back to the committee, and that the matter be referred back